

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2923

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £250,000

LONDON: 40, Threadneedle Street.  
Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

M. R. A. B. MCKEAN is authorized to sign all documents and exercise all Powers necessary for the conduct of the Business of the Bank, as Acting Chief Manager.

CHAU TUNG SHANG, WILLIAM WOTTON, CHAN KIT SHAN, D. GILLIES, KWAN OI CHUN, Directors.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1891.

## Insurances.

### THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

### SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underwritten are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms. Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents, No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

### GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000. RESERVE FUND 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq., LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

### Notices of Firms.

NOTICE. M. R. HANS WILHELM HERMANN EHMER has this day been authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

MEYER & Co., Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th instant, the Underwritten entered into Partnership as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, and intend to carry on business under the style of DANBY & POTTS.

All Forward Contracts made by the Partners previous to the 7th instant will be carried out by them individually, and independently of the said Firm.

S. I. DANBY, G. H. POTTS, Hongkong, 7th August, 1891.

### NOTICE.

THE Underwritten have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the KINNEY BROS. New York branch of the American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL," "STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c., &c., CIGARETTES and TOBACCO.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

## Intimations.

### WANTED.

A HOUSE on LEASE for 1 or 5 years from October or November next, at the Peak or Magazine Gap, or a High Level; must have 4 Bed-Rooms and 3 Sitting Rooms.

GEO. B. DODWELL, (Dodwell, Carill & Co.) Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

### WANTED.

THREE ROOMS unfurnished or small house. Rent must be moderate. Apply to W. W. HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Hongkong, 17th August, 1891.

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property, and that any Manufacturer using the same, or any Person or Persons other than the Customers of the Firm found in possession of the same will be proceeded against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL, Secretary, Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1891.

By Order of the Court of Directors, F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation, will be CLOSED on Saturday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 22nd day of August, current, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager.

### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. The Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, PRAYA CENTRAL, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at Three p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 24th of August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

### THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. The First Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1891, at 4.30 p.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. V. P. DE JESUS, Acting Secretary.

### HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE. DURING this and next month members are recommended to practise at the 200, 300 and 400 yards ranges, "Bully" rules; 7 rounds and one sighting shot at each distance. It is desired that all scores made be sent in to the Secretary. A prize will be given to the competitor of the highest aggregate of not less than 5 practices.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 6th August, 1891.

### THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD DRAWING OF 100 DEBENTURES OF T.S. 100 EACH.

THE following Debentures were drawn to-day, 5th August, 1891, and will be payable (together with interest coupon) on and after the 31st inst. at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

W. HAYWARD, Secretary.

13 267 556 735 876 1114 1383  
37 277 577 745 895 1123 1384  
42 293 587 750 904 1128 1385  
57 339 667 791 908 1162 1407  
58 343 672 792 911 1170 1409  
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### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HEWETT & Co. is now in the hands of Mr. HEWETT & Co. Firm ceased on 1st July instant.

W. HEWETT & Co., Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

## Intimations.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

BOOKS FOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE. English and Cantonese Dictionary, Sixth Ed., by John Chalmers, L.L.D.—Just Published. Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary—4 parts with supplement ... 11.75  
Dr. Williams' Syllabic Dictionary ... 15.00

WORKS BY J. DYER BALL. Cantonese made easy. A book of simple sentences in the Cantonese Dialect, with free and literal translation and directions for the rendering of English Grammatical Forms into Chinese. ... 3.00  
How to speak Cantonese ... 3.00  
How to write Chinese ... 3.00  
How to write the Radicals ... 75  
An English and Cantonese Pocket Vocabulary ... 75  
The San Wai Dialect ... 50  
The Tung Kwan Dialect ... 50

Chinese without a teacher, by H.A. Giles. Loeb's Select Phrases in the Canton Dialect, edited by Dr. Kerr ... 50  
The Tung Kwan Dialect ... 15.00

Giles' Dictionary of Colloquial Idioms in the Mandarin Dialect ... 3.00  
Dr. Chalmers on the Structure of Chinese Characters ... 4.00  
RECENT AND STANDARD BOOKS ON CHINA.

Chinese Characteristics, by A. H. Smith... New China and Old, personal recollections and observations of 30 years, by Archdeacon Moule ... 3.00  
Three Years in Western China, a Narrative of three journeys in Sui-chuan, Kuei-chow and Yunnan, by Alex. Hoole ... 5.50  
John Kenneth MacKenzie, Medical Missionary in China, by Mrs. Bayson ... 2.50  
Up the Yangtze, by E. H. Parker ... 1.50  
Chinese Account of the Opium War, by E. H. Parker ... 75  
China's intercourse with Europe, by E. H. Parker ... 75  
Lays of Far Cathay, a collection of Original Poems by "Tung-chia" illustrated by H. H. ... 2.00  
English and Chinese Cookery Book, containing 200 Receipts in English and Chinese, by J. Dyer Ball ... 2.50  
I. M. Customs Returns of Trade 1890 ... 5.00

### MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard). THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL, and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

### PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE. TUNING-REPAIRS. Instruments made equal to new. Largest experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. 16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

### CARMICHAEL & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL. OUTFITTING.—A select, but inexpensive Stock. SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety. AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

### CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

### W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL FELT HATS (CORK LINED) IN BLACK, AND OTHER COLOURS.

### W. POWELL & CO.

HONGKONG, 8th August, 1891.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS. BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS. SINGLE TERAI HATS (ALL SHADES). STRAW AND PITH HATS.

HONGKONG, 5th June, 1891.

### CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

JUST LANDED A FRESH LOT OF TOBACCOES. "OLD RIP," "RICHMOND GEM," "OUR BOYS," "VERGINIA FLAKE," "CARTE BLANCHE," "POSTILLION CAVENTISH," "WILL'S BIRD'S EYE," "THREE CASTLES," and "GOLDEN CLOUD."

CIGARS. Companies de General's most popular brands, in good condition always in stock.

### IRISH WHISKEY.

SIR JOHN POWER & SON. BRAND "3 SWALLOWS." "1 SWALLOW."

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND CHINA.

### SHOOTING SEASON, 1891.

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE AND BROWN. ELEY'S NEW DAMP-PROOF CARTRIDGE CASES. PIGEON AND WILKS ALLIANCE POWDER. FELT, CLOTH AND GREASE-PROOF WADES. NEWCASTLE CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT. GUN IMPLEMENTS and SPORTING SundRIES. SPORTING CARTRIDGES, loaded to order. DOUBLE BARRELLED JOWLING PIECES. MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES, WINCHESTER REPEATING CARBINES. SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS. SHOOTING SUITS, STOCKINGS, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

W. H. CRAYFORD & CO. HONGKONG, 10th August, 1891.

## Intimations.

### THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF \$500,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF \$250 EACH.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of \$500,000 in 5 1/2 per cent. Mortgage Debentures of \$250 each. The debentures are issued in order to repay the money temporarily borrowed by the Company.

The loan will be secured by a floating first charge on the undertaking of the Company and all its property present and future, including any eventual increase of capital for the time being.

The Debentures are issued at par, but any application containing an offer of a premium will receive consideration at the hands of the Directors, but this shall not affect the right of the Directors to accept any tender they may see fit.

No tenders will be accepted below par. The Debentures will be issued bearing a face value of \$250 each, made payable to bearer and carrying interest from the 1st day of October, 1891 at the rate of 5 1/2 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, or its branches, at the current rate of Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons attached to the debentures. The terms of subscription for each debenture are as follows:—\$5 per cent. on application and the balance on 1st day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual amount paid will be returned in full without any deduction but without any interest, and where the number of debentures allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment and any excess returned. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments to be forfeited.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in the amounts and at the time following, *to-wit*:—\$100,000 thereon on 1st day of October, 1894. \$100,000 thereon on 1st day of October, 1897. As to the remaining \$300,000 the Company may redeem the same at any one of the times and in any one of the modes following, namely:—they may pay off \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1899 and \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1901, or they may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1899, or they may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their option.

The number of such debentures as will be paid off will be drawn for at the periods aforesaid and public notice will be given of the day and time fixed for each drawing at least seven days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form, should be filled up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or before the 15th day of September, 1891 accompanied by a deposit of \$5 per cent. upon each debenture applied for.

The form and conditions of the debentures can be seen at the Company's Office and at the office of Messrs. Wootton and Deacon, the Company's Solicitors.

By order of the Board of Directors, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

### THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Issue of \$500,000 Five and a half Dollars per centum Mortgage Debentures.

To the Directors of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited:

Gentlemen,—I beg to tender for Mortgage debentures of \$250 of the above issue at 5 1/2 per cent. premium in the terms of the Prospectus issued by you dated the 15th day of August, 1891, on which I have paid the required deposit of \$12 1/2 per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me and to make the remaining payments in respect thereof on allotment.

Your Obedient Servant, Name Address Occupation Date

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

RECEIVED the sum of \$12 1/2 per debenture on being a deposit of \$12 1/2 per debenture on the above named Company.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

GENTLEMEN.—At your Directors have recommended the election of a Third Auditor for the Corporation, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for that position, and respectfully solicit your votes and support at the Meeting to be held on Saturday next, the 22nd instant.

JAMES H. COX, Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

### DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dalrymple & Co., of China, Ld.)

CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 27th July, 1891.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship "LOO SOK."

Captain C. S. Benson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents, Hong



## Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.  
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.  
NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

## ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.

EXTRACT from the "London Medical Record," May 20th, 1890, by Geo. HERSCHL, M.D. (London).

"In order to attain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own."

"The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:—

- 1.—Smallness of dose.
- 2.—Absence of unpleasant effect.
- 3.—Sulphates of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.
- 4.—Absence of unpleasant taste.

"On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the 'Franz Josef,' contains 190 and 178 grains to the pound of Sulphates of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunsrück-Jana, Friedrichshall, or Aachen. It is evidently the strongest water in the list, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens to be almost tasteless."

Price, cents 50 per bottle; per dozen \$5.50.  
We are sole agents in China for the sale of FRANZ JOSEF WATER.  
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old London House, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bottle.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	12	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	12	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	12	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Mantanna, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	8	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	1.00
C. St. Julien	7	7.50
D. La Rose	11	15.00

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	\$1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Watson's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's A. B. Glenorchy Blend, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GRANVILLE BOURNARD WHISKY, fine Old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unwatered, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island, 87.50 per Gallon		

Benedictine	Maraschino
Curacao	Hartley's Cherry Cordial
Cherry	Dr. Serravallo's Angerina

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

## TIN AND TIN-MINES.

TIN is one of the most valuable elements of modern civilization. It exists in two forms. The first is that of a metal, soft, silvery, ductile and durable, used in vast quantities for the manufacture of sardine-boxes and larger ones to make the important alloy, brass. The second is that of money, no matter whether it be hard cash, consols, bank stock or railway shares.

It is mined in two ways, equally different. In the first it is extracted from the earth in the form of an ore known as tin-stone. In the second it is taken pure and simple from the pockets of the gullest public.

The former system is pursued in the Straits, Cornwall, Montana, Tingha and Stannifer. The latter is employed in Lombard Street, Wall Street and Hongkong.

In the one the tools required are the spade, pickaxe, crowbar, drill and sledge hammer: in the other there must be a discovery by scientists (whose early education is invariably neglected), a series of astounding reports in the daily press, a glowing prospectus, promoters galore, a solicitor, a corporation limited and then usually a liquidator and a judge at Chambers.

In the former system the earth is robbed and the miners enriched: in the latter the miners are likewise enriched but the robbery is confined to the credulous and gullible investors.

There is tin in Kowloon, Green Island and Hongkong. In fact the woods are full of it. Tin-mining has begun or is about to begin. Some one proposes to realize large and handsome profits.

Which kind of tin is it? And which style of tin-mining is about to be flashed upon the good people of Victoria?

The Hongkong Telegraph desires above all things to be fair and just. Not for all the gems of Golconda would it deride or discourage the horny-handed son of toil, no matter whether the horny-handedness came from swinging the sledge, or pushing the ponderous pen through countless fols of falsehood.

Nevertheless it owes a duty to the public—the duty of truthfulness and sincerity. With all due respect to our esteemed tin-miners, there has not been a locality named in the interesting fairy-tales thus far published which contains an atom of tin-ore.

Everyone of the places is an ancient granite formation where the metal never was, is not and never will be, unless some enterprising miner adopts California or Australia tactics and "salts the mine for tenderfeet."

There are other formations in this part of China, trap, gneiss, limestone, quartz, sandstone, dolomite. These may or may not contain tin, but none of them have as yet been mentioned by the mysterious experts who have been flooding the press with the Munchausen stories of vast veins and million-dollar mines.

The Hongkong Telegraph has gone to the trouble and expense of sending a real expert to all the alleged ore-beds and of assaying the imaginary ore. He pronounces every claim to be either a fraud or a mistake of ignorance coupled with cupidity. It would be a splendid thing for the welfare of Hongkong if real genuine tin mines were discovered in its vicinity. Thus far none have been. In the meantime we extend our sympathies to those miners, whose tools of trade are the pen, ink-bottle, advertising agent and promoter.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

LONDON, August 11th.  
The sentence of death passed by the Court on the Senapati and Tongal general for the murder of Mr. Commissioner Quinton and party at Manipur has been confirmed by H. E. the Viceroy of India.

[This probably precedes the complete absorption of the province and its amalgamation with either Upper Burma or Assam. The change will be for the better. Manipur has been practically free and independent as far back as the Burmese records go. It seems at various times to have been brought under some sort of subjugation by China, Thibet, Siam, Burmah, Assam and Bengal, but the relation was probably nominal. When Burmah ceded Assam in 1826 to the East India Company, Manipur was expressly excepted. When Upper Burma was annexed after the third Burmese war (1885) the autonomy of Manipur was still respected, although there was, at the time and had for several years, proceeding been a resident at the capital. On account of the geographical and other difficulties, the province has never been thoroughly explored. Its boundaries according to the Bluebooks are Burmah on the East and South and Assam on the North and West. The present Senapati claimed jurisdiction over an oblong territory, one hundred miles wide and two hundred and eighty long. The country is a confused mass of mountain ranges with fertile valleys and numberless water-courses. The population is sparse, probably not exceeding 150,000 souls. They are Dravidian with a strong infusion of Mongolian blood. They are scarcely semi-civilized. The land

is very fertile and according to explorers very rich in mineral resources, all of which are undeveloped.—Ed.]

## THE "STANDARD" ON EGYPT.

August 12th.  
The London Standard in a leading article says that it is impossible to evacuate Egypt, and warns the Sultan of Turkey against listening to foreign powers who urge the withdrawal of British troops.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

Owing to expected troubles, several American men-of-war have been ordered to China.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The returns of the Board of Trade show a further decline in the consumption of China tea. The demand for Ceylon tea continues to increase.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Watts—I cleared a cool hundred to-day!  
Potts—Did the other fellow get out a warrant?

HARMSTON'S circus has arrived in Singapore, but it has not yet been decided whether the troupe will pay China a visit or not.

Mr. MORAN, the well-known bandmaster of the gallant old 8th Regiment, left Singapore for England on the 12th instant.

LAST year the export of Jute from Calcutta was the largest on record, amounting to ten-and-a-half million cwt., or 2,000,000 more than in 1889.

ONE of the shortest wills on record has been offered for probate in Brooklyn. It contains just eleven words, including the testator's signature.

Comer—I've just secured the finest antique I've ever had in my gallery.  
Michael—It's a beauty, Comer. I saw your man when he was making it.

GRAMMATICAL.—Teacher—"In the sentence, 'The sick boy loves his medicine,' what part of speech is 'loves'?" Johnny—"It's a lie, mum."

Bjones—Good joke on you, Brone—What was it?  
Bjones—Kissed your alma and she said, 'two time to-day Miss Brown!'

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) that the steamer *Yapah*, from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

## THEY ARE ENEMIES, NOW.

Buster—I think my *Jancas* has the prettiest boudoir in Hongkong.  
Fluster—That's what I used to think!

As long as the world runs on the devil will tempt and man will sin. Four more gamblers were up before Mr. Wise this morning for defying the law: two were fined \$25, and the balance \$50 each.

At an Hotel in Queen's Road Central last night. Old Fullup-Boy: I have a pig yet, yet?  
Boy—No Sir.  
Old Fullup-Then give me another.

FOR turning two unlicensed houses of entertainment without having obtained the necessary permit two women were sent to gaol to-day for three months' hard, each; preferring this to paying a fine of fifty Mexicans.

WHERE HE FITTED.—"I don't know what to do with the boy," said the discouraged father. "He is indolent enough, but he isn't truthful. He'd rather lie than go fishing. I never believe a word he says unless I know it to be true beforehand." "I need a young man," said the guest, the proprietor of a baking powder factory, eagerly, "of just that sort in my advertising department."

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Bazaar Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"The Soldier's Song" (Robinson).  
Waltz—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).  
Selection—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).  
Song—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).  
Song—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).

THE misquoting of "Jossie" whose case was partially heard yesterday was sent to the Thompsonian Home for six weeks' congenial occupation as an oakum picker. This is the first case of the kind ever tried on in Hongkong, but it would be futile to hope it will be the last. When one enterprising man knocks under there are a dozen ready to follow in his track.

THE Stanley Opera Company was glad to learn, are doing good business in Singapore although Mr. Henry Varley the evangelistic lecturer made the running warm for a time. But as he discourses on "Grace and how to get it" and such like topics the wicked Singaporeans have fallen away from his benches and now flock to that of "Old Mac" Stanley, to whom we wish all luck.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the efforts which have been made to stem the tide of retirement in the Volunteers, no fewer than 495 officers retired during the first eight months of the official year. Of these twenty-three were lieutenants-colonels, forty-nine majors, and 304 captains and 222 subalterns. The additions to the force were slightly below this number; the new appointments numbering 492.

A SINGAPORE contemporary announces that the Suihai Ujong Railway Company advertise particulars of their service between Port Dickson and Seremban, and the passenger fares and rates for goods. From these we notice that third class passengers are carried fifty miles for sixty cents. These rates are probably as low as those which prevail on the most used English railways and they are decidedly cheaper than the average British lines; the charge for miles for the whole distance of twenty-five miles is twenty-five cents per mile, and for sundry goods the charge is thirty-five cents per mile. These rates are reasonable and compare well with prices on railway lines at home.

## AT SEA.

We sat on the dock in the afternoon breeze. She from the Occident, I from the East. Watching the silvery, sunnolent seas And the sails that with sunshine and shadow were veiled.

The throbs of the shaft and the throbs of my heart Together kept time like the swing of a song; And my *vis-a-vis* bosom with magical art Rose and fell like the sea as the ship sped along.

Her tiny feet swung in an indolent curve The amorous breeze kissed her pink and white throat; Her languorous eyes filled with fire every nerve And changed all my pulses to passion's wild note.

And I yearned as I watched her, that like the bright sun Who dies with life like on the breast of the sea, I could die in the maddening embrace of one Who sat on the dock in that sunlight with me.

MICHAEL "What would you do if the fairies would grant you the possession of a million dollars for one day only?" Comer "I'd make myself a present of it for keeps."

Soke—I just had a horrible surprise!  
Broke—What was it? Drank water by mistake?

Soke—Worse than that. I finished a bottle of ammonia, thinking it was a cocktail!

In eight countries of the Old World there is an addition of over 70,000,000 of the population to be sustained by food got from the ground, without anything like a corresponding increase in the cultivatable area, or in its productiveness.

Mrs. Stupentakt—My dear, I wish you were like a camel.

Mrs. S.—Why so, big, old woman?

Mrs. S.—Because he can go four weeks without a drink.

Mrs. S.—So can I, (hic) but I don't want to.

SCADSBY "What do you conceive to be the chief of man?" Unson Downes "It all depends. If you are going to be a scholar, I should say the head; if for football honor the foot is the end to be cultivated; in your case it is the base of the spine!"

A MAJESTICAL inquiry was held by Mr. A. G. Wise this afternoon touching the death of the gunner Weston which occurred on the 15th inst. The verdict was "death from a wound which was self-inflicted." Full particulars are held over owing to excessive pressure on our space.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme in the Public Gardens, on Saturday, from 8.30 to 10 p.m.:—

March—"The Soldier's Song" (Robinson).  
Waltz—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).  
Selection—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).  
Song—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).  
Song—"The Goodbye" (Gungl).

THE *First Press* reports a remarkable find of alluvial tin ore at Sayah, Perak. The coollies of a Chinese towhee sunk two holes, one 10 feet square and one 24 feet square. In the first hole in 12 days 11 men lifted 4.10 pikuls of tin sand worth \$3,100 and in the second 23 men lifted in 5 days 200 pikuls worth \$3,600. Nine-tenths of this went to the coollies.

THE value of skilled labor is most strikingly shown by the following: A bar of aluminum that is worth only \$5 in its natural state is worth \$12 when it is made into household utensils, after it has gone through the different processes by which it is made into jewelry, its value is increased into \$150.00. Made into match cases, it would be worth \$300; put into the balance wheel springs for watches, \$250,000.

HALKINS states that in carbolic acid we have a certain cure for fleas. The flea, first washed and dry, is stretched with two fingers of the left hand, and each flea is carefully touched with a drop of pure carbolic acid, which is allowed to dry on the flea. Under its action the part becomes white and burns for a few minutes. In from eight to ten days the carrier of scum falls off, and the spot, at first a rose red, soon assumes its natural color.

THE Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of the 1st A. & S. Highlanders gave a smoking concert to about 150 of their friends last evening at their mess-room. The Staff's amateur band provided the music. Messrs. Dieckman, Hardie, Sanderson and many others contributed some capital songs, at 10 o'clock an interval was announced during which the hosts regaled their guests with all the good things of the land. A most pleasant evening was spent, but all too soon was brought to a close by the ringing of Auld Lang Syne, and the antiquated Anthem, a few minutes before twelve.

A WOMAN named Kwok Alai who is at present undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment, was brought out to the light of day and further charged with having participated in the earnings of an unfortunate aged 17 whom she had hired out. This is the second case of the notorious Sam-sui-po case for which another woman is serving a term of twelve months. Mrs. Kwok was sent to join her unfortunates in the prison, and in due time will be an additional twelvemonths to the only party who has escaped his desert is the "brave" who ran the "show" at British Kowloon and who is also the husband of the woman Kwok. We understand that a despatch has been forwarded to the Chinese Officials asking for his rendition. Should he be sent down he will be charged with having kidnapped Inspector Hinton's sampan man, whose disappearance caused some stir a few days since.

HE rolled up to the desk of the Hongkong Hotel about 6 a.m., and McGulness was ready to receive him.

"Want a room," he said thickly.

"Were full," responded the handsome Highlander.

"So'm I," he said. "Gimme a room."

"I tell you haven't any room. They're all full."

"Tell me better sober up. Gimme a room."

"There isn't any room in the house, and you'd better get out," and Mac began to get ready for business.

"Been out nearly all night already. Ai's awfully mazed with me. Waster room."

"Once for all, I tell you there isn't any room in the house that isn't occupied."

The visitor didn't answer, but he looked at the brave Caledonian, then at the floor and the ceiling and the walls and furniture and moved uneasily toward the door.

"There's plenty of room here, m' friend," he called back "plenty of room (hic) for improve ment. Good night, m' friend."

CONFIRMATION of the death of Messrs. Mac-tavish and Nelson in Perak has been received in Singapore, and the *First Press* gives the following particulars of the occurrence which were gleaned from a Chinaman who was with them at the time of their illness, and thus he died at half past ten. Chinamen were despatched by Nelson back to Teluk Anson, to secure a doctor for himself and the means of burying Mac-tavish. Next morning about seven o'clock Nelson died and before the Chinaman returned with the doctor his body had been buried. Both the bodies however were exhumed and examined, being re-buried at Sungai Chukor, it being impossible to transport them to Teluk Anson. From the account given by the Chinaman, there can be no doubt that the cause of death in both cases was cholera. Nelson, being the stronger man, succumbed last. The site of their last camp is said to be at the foot of the first of a triple range of hills, and the date of death is given as August 1st.

It seems to be a mooted question whether or not a man can be a successful business man and a Christian. There is no reason why a man cannot be both. The trouble lies in the fact that most men make a business of their Christianity. They look upon it as so much stock in trade. Christianity don't pay when you try to make it pay. Make a note of it.

An exciting race took place at 3.30 this morning when Lukong 318 ran a thief to earth. The event was more after the nature of a street-race than a sprint; the course lying over some half dozen houses and many of the Surveyor General's water-jumps. The coollie was at last captured but on being brought to the Station and not liking the accommodation provided he made one more bold dash for liberty and cleared for dear life towards the sea, the shelter of whose bosom was not what the escape anticipated and he was nailed out more dead than alive. Two previous convictions being proved against him, he was committed for trial.

DISPATCHES from the upper districts of Pahang intimate that, unless within a fortnight from now, there be sufficient rain to re-open the river route, it will probably be found necessary to suspend all mining work at Raub and Tras and to disband the miners. There will in a week or two be no rice on which to feed them and no means of getting any, except by porters over the Selangor-Pahang hills—a quite impracticable method. Of this possibility of famine, says the *Straits Times*, the Pahang Government and the Straits Government were clearly warned five months ago. Mr. Hume Black then enforced the fact and repeated that the only way to meet the danger of famine through lack of the rice, and were told that the matter had been referred to the Pahang officials and that these anticipated no danger. Now the danger is here. Rice is simply not to be had, and while the miners can stop work and go away, the Malays must remain and support life as best they can on jungle produce and the small animals of the forest. Of course the Malays with their little needs will pull through; but the two mining companies at work at Raub and the one concessionaire at work at Tras must stop from lack of food; and when they will get their staff together again no man can guess. Yet, the Government admit that the road that would have prevented the evil would have been suited for a permanent trunk road, and the Raub Company offered to find the necessary money, (if the Government had not got it) seeking payment only by the process of keeping back mining royalties till the amount was at last refunded out of royalties. And still we are told that to encourage mining in Pahang is the desire of the Government! Nor is the statement doubted. What is doubted is the wisdom of the young gentlemen who rule in Pahang.

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at their Offices, Queen's Road Central, at noon to-day. There were present:—Messrs. E. R. Fehrmann (Chairman), R. Brückelmann, C. Schwann, C. Nobis, F. Rapp, A. Schiemann, E. Blackhead, Li Kwong Pao and C. Klingemann (Secretary), for the purpose of receiving the report of the Liquidators, with a statement of accounts up to 31st July, 1891.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report has been in your hands some days; now, but before we proceed further I might mention, that last year the General Managers were informed at different times, by the Manager in Borneo about the quantity of timber very much reliable, but it also, some very doubtful, inasmuch, if the timber was ready for shipment under any circumstances, it would not pay at present to have this timber brought to Hongkong at all, as the expenses for loading, discharging and storage in Hongkong would not be covered. I will read you an extract from the Agent's report, "in regard to your timber stored in Darvel Bay and your concessions there, we regret we have not been able to obtain an offer for either. The timber trade here, like all other branches of business, is excessively dull, and we were told by several parties that the expenses of bringing timber from Darvel Bay to Hongkong would exceed the proceeds." I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to put gentlemen.

There being no questions, Mr. Blackhead proposed that the report and statement of accounts be passed. Mr. Rapp seconded, and the motion being carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

HONGKONG & WHAMPRA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the Company No. 24, Prince Street, on Monday, the 24th August, 1891, at 3 o'clock p.m.:—

To the shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The Directors have now to submit to you their Report with a Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, last.

The total receipts for the six months are \$1,013,021.05, and the net profit after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to \$132,320.48.

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account \$3,620.30

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' fees.....\$3,500.00  
Auditors' fees.....400.00

leaving available for appropriation.....\$131,440.68

The Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 7 per cent, or \$70,931.51, be paid to the Shareholders; a Bonus of \$10,000.00 to Contributing Shareholders, and \$10,000.00 to the Foreign Staff. That \$50,000 be written from the value of Kowloon, \$20,000 from Aberdeen, and the balance \$52,500.00 carried forward to new account.

The Docks and Workshops of the Company have been fully employed during the last six months, and it will be observed that the gross earnings have been larger than those of any previous half-year.

The operations connected with the laying of the 8th St. at Kowloon are progressing satisfactorily, and if no delay occurs in the delivery of our timber from Manila, the work will be completed in the early part of next year.

Yours faithfully,  
E. L. WOODS,  
Chairman.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1891.

Aberdeen.	
To Value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement	\$125,840.50
Amount expended on completion of New Bungalow and Sea Wall	4,360.11
Less Amount written off last six months	136,871.64
	85,000.00
	131,671.64
Kawloon.	
To Value of Kawloon Docks, as per last statement	\$246,487.17
Amount expended on completion of New Sea Wall and Sea Bungalow	8,667.74
Amount expended to date remaining bill at back of Dwellings	4,108.34
Amount expended to date lying down No. 8 Slip	1,300.00
	657,043.48
New Dock.	
To Value of New Dock, as per last statement	\$58,814.47
Amount expended on completion of Lock, and Orange	1,000.00
Less Amount written off last six months	690,844.75
	75,000.00
	554,844.75
Compenellian.	
To Value of Compenellian Dock, as per last statement	\$334,606.00
Value of One patent Hoisting Machine added last six months	382.61
Less Amount written off last six months	331,087.59
	85,000.00
	343,087.59
Tug, Lanchet, and Lifeline.	
To Value of <i>First Fligh</i> as per last statement	20,800.00
Less Amount written off last six months	5,000.00
	15,800.00
To Value of <i>Steam Lanchet, Steam Lanchet, and Lifeline</i> , as per last statement	36,884.34
Less Amount written off last six months	5,000.00
	31,884.34
To Sunday Debtors	77,175.00
To Cost of Material on hand	504,932.04
	1,034,932.04
LIABILITIES.	
By Shareholders for paid-up Capital	\$1,365,500.00
Admiralty Loan \$400,000.00 of.	
Less Repayments	6,160.00
	1,359,340.00
Admiralty Loan Exchange Adjustment at credit of this account	100,000.00
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Limited, Loan on Mortgage at 4 1/2 per cent. account.	300,000.00
Less Repayment during the last six months	100,000.00
	200,000.00
Sundry Creditors	800,000.00
Balance of Profit brought forward from last account.	934,360.41
Profit	3,670.50
	938,030.91
	2,297,370.91
REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
To Cost of Labor, Material, and Working Expenses at the Company's three Establishments	737,500.54
Interest	81,740.78
Fire Insurance	54,300.00
Ground Rent	1,600.50
Head Office Expenses, Salaries, Stationery, and Rent	18,616.50
Drawing Office Expenses and Salaries	454.78
Profit	218,300.00
	1,102,303.10
By Great Earls of the Company's three Establishments	1,008,660.80
Transfer Fees	4,455.00
Bonus on premium, &c.	1,730.00



turned to go, but the tempter was at his elbow and with a desperate resolve to retrieve his lost fortunes (whatever they may have been) he dashed a handsome gold hunting watch upon the board and bade them advance fifty dollars on it and with the fifty he backed what he termed his luck (infatuated fool), for the fifty followed in the wake of what he lost before. There is no necessity, however, to enlarge upon the scenes that I saw, but I would make one more endeavour to have this matter taken earnestly up by the authorities, and I would also ask the co-operation of the Press of Hongkong, and again hoping that the matter will not be allowed to rest.

I am, etc.,  
Yours faithfully,  
A CLERGYMAN.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891.  
P.S.—I enclose my card, and will gladly give you all the information on this subject that I have been enabled to gather.  
[We willingly publish the Reverend gentleman's letter and will certainly avail ourselves of his offer.—Ed.]

#### MISSIONARY TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
Sir,—I have been grieved beyond measure to witness the storm of adverse criticism that has been brought down upon our heads, as an order, by the intemperate letter of your correspondent "C.D." who, however, acrimonious he may be in the interests of our glorious calling, certainly erred in publishing a rabid attack upon the European residents of the East. By bringing such serious and baseless charges against them individually and collectively, he might have known that he was simply flouting the red rag in the presence of an already infuriated bull, for whom amongst us can any longer deceive himself that (and its with sorrow I say it) the term Missionary is synonymous of an office which ninety per cent. of the foreign population of China hold up to ridicule and contempt. I have worked now in the Lord's Vineyard for many a weary year in the frontier of this and other burning lands, but never have I suffered the secret and gnawing pain that has been hidden in my bosom of late, upon becoming fully conscious of the antagonistic feeling which exist between the general public and our different Missionary Societies. They who should go hand in hand for the advancement and glory of our Lord and Saviour stand by the way warring with the bitterness of hate—a hate whose origin is to me as mysterious as it is distressing. It is not with any desire to continue this controversy that I now address you, but rather to counsel such impetuous brethren as the well-meaning but mistaken "C.D." to refrain from indulging in such bitter expressions of opinion and wicked suggestions as were contained in his letter. Trusting that we have seen the last of the discussion.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
A WORKER.  
Canton, 19th August, 1891.

#### AMOI NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)  
Amoy, 15th August, 1891.

The death of Mr. H. D. Brown, formerly Secretary of the Amoy Dock Company, and a very old and respected citizen, took place on Thursday last and cast quite a gloom over Amoy and Kulangsu. The deceased had been ailing for some time, and notwithstanding the efforts of medical skill and science he passed quietly away. The burial took place the following morning in the presence of a large concourse of the community. When the coffin was lowered into the grave, it was discovered that the grave was no wide enough, and consequently the coffin was brought to the surface again and constables Helvig and Wood set to, like the first and second grave-diggers in Hamlet, and very soon had the grave formed of the required dimensions to the great relief of the mourners present.

A shocking accident took place on board the British barque *Alma Mary*, the other day in coming out of dock. It appears that in mooring, one of the coolies employed by the pilot, in some way or another got his legs entangled in a rope, and before any assistance could be rendered both his feet were cut off. The poor fellow was taken to the Chinese Hospital and lies in a very precarious condition. A native of Singapore arrived by the S.S. *Manila* a few weeks ago to take over the important post of vice-Principal at the Anglo-Chinese Seminary on the bank adjoining the Marine Surveyor's office. A few nights after his arrival, in taking a stroll round Kulangsu he was attacked by some Chinese and robbed of a \$2.70 Waterbury, several Mexicans and some copper cash. The affair is upset the scholar, that he has taken to drink ever since, and it is feared he will have to be deported to Singapore.

Another Singaporean, who has resided in Amoy for some time, is a follower of Brigham Young and has taken to himself three wives. The last addition to the harem presented her lord and master with a daughter the other day. Our Monomites to all appearances is a devout Christian, and attends the services at both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches.

In consequence of the late squabbles at the Amoy Club, the whole of the Consuls (excepting one) have ceased to be members of that illustrious institution.

Consul-General Hamel of the Netherlands intends to remain in Amoy.

The American Consul, Dr. W. E. S. Wales, who has been to Poonchow upon business in connection with the Gwan Tong Bank failure, returned to Amoy by the steamship *Namoa* on Monday.

The dog days, or the season for the departure of Amoy tide-waters has come round again. Something like peace has reigned in the camp the past six or seven months, and Commodore Howard has been like a father to his subordinates, inviting them to his Kulangsu Villa on Sunday afternoons, with tea and other refreshments on the lawn and the whole of them photographed in a group. But the spell is broken and at the early hour of two the other morning Boat officer Anders, and the Kulangsu bugles, saw and discovered the tide-water on duty bed embracing his "Cantonese pleasure boat." The affair of course was duly reported, the usual red tape and semi-civilized business ensued, and the unlucky tide-water was told to get.

The Amoy Missionaries seem to be enjoying themselves very hot weather. I met little Plicker returning from a lawn-tennis tournament the other afternoon and he looked as if he had entered into the spirit of the game properly. He was arrayed in a flannel suit and an immense solar topee, and armed with a white gingham and a tennis ball.

The crew of the British gunboat *Plover*, made good use of the Seamen's Club during their short stay in port. Pilsener beer and Dabkin's log drinks were in great demand. Those of the crew who wished for something stronger, patronized the establishments of Schenck and Timm while some made their way to the recently opened pub, styled the "Den of Hell," the keeper of which, Norwegian-style himself as the top of Satan.

#### SCIENTIFIC POINTS.

Salicylic acid is white, odorless, tasteless. A little dusted over the human body will prevent and destroy any sourness or perspiration odor, and sprinkled on wet work will destroy the unpleasant smell that arises.

The oil of pennyroyal takes away the sting of mosquito and other insect bites and what is better, keeps these pests away from its user.

The value of Agostura bitters arises from the quinine it contains. Whoever drinks a cocktail, sherry and bitters, whiskey and bitters or other "mixed beverage" in which it is an ingredient is really taking a moderate dose of quinine. Such beverages are of great use in malarial countries and are really medicinal in character.

Stale bread dipped in cold water until the outside is well soaked and then reheated in a hot oven is more delicious and wholesome than fresh.

In every ice box then should be several pieces of charcoal to absorb the unpleasant gases that are sure to arise. A little salicylic acid thrown around the ice of the highest benefit.

When you make an excavation in the soil about your house, disinfect the opening with very cheap disinfectant. A half pound of green vitriol dissolved in a gallon of water costs a few cents and may save a thousand dollars worth of doctor's and undertaker's bills.

Never apply alkaline soaps to the body. They eat out the delicate oil of the skin and render the latter dry, brittle and ugly. Warm water and a soft towel are all that are generally required; in a few instances a few drops of ammonia or a saltspoonful of borax in the bowl, or a neutral soap are of value.

#### RAUB.

MINING MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE HALF.  
YEAR ENDING 30TH JULY, 1891.

(Continued from yesterday.)

**Bukit Malacca.**—This is a hill about 23 miles north of Raub and south of Sungai Argos, and is no doubt on the same line of lode as it is connected the whole way by extensive old Malay workings. Bukit Malacca is a hill several hundred feet high. The lode traverses the hill low down on the western slope and is worked right across the face for a distance of about 250 yards, to what depth I cannot say. On the north and where the workings are most extensive I have had a large shaft put down through the old workings to a depth of 25 feet. At this depth we could go no deeper for water. In one corner of the shaft, the lode had plucked to a foot in thickness, this had been left as not being worth working. Prospects taken from this gave a prospect of one ounce per ton, this had evidently been left as not worth working alongside of it an iron bar was put down through the old workings to a depth of six feet without finding solid ground.

**Bukit Jelit Besar.**—Is south of Bukit Malacca and is divided from the latter by a swamp about 100 yards across. This hill rises to a height of about 200 feet and the lode crosses right over the summit of it. The course of the lode can be traced right over the hill (about 100 yards) by the line of old Malay workings which appear to be very extensive. On the north end of the hill a tunnel 8' by 5' has been driven on the east side of the lode for a distance of 200 feet (by contract at \$2 per foot). We are taking one to two feet of lode in tunnel, the remainder in the country rock, which is a good working yellow rock (slaty). The lode, so far as tested, prospects for an average of a good ounce per ton, but on starting tunnel the west side gave decidedly the best prospects. This side of the lode has not yet been seen in tunnel. So soon as the present contract for 200 feet is completed, it is intended to put a series of crosscuts through the lode to thoroughly test it.

The lode has all the appearance of being very strong, but what the width of it I cannot say. 150 tons of ore had been saved for crushing from driving tunnel. It is my intention to eventually drive this tunnel right through the hill, should the prospect warrant it. This will give a very large amount of backs to work and many thousands of tons of ore for crushing. It is also my intention, so soon as I can do so, to put down a shaft near the entrance of tunnel, to a depth of, say, 200 feet to test the lode in the deep ground. Should the lode prove payable to this depth, it will require Batteries of several hundred horse power, to deal with the vast quantities of ore there which will be available for treatment. With good machinery and fair management, I consider ore yielding 5 dwts. per ton should pay all costs.

**Bukit Jelit Kecil.** This is a low hill south of Bukit Jelit Besar and is separated from the latter by a swamp about 150 yards wide. The hill rises to a height of from 40 to 50 feet above the surrounding swamps—the whole surface of this hill has been worked and carried bodily away. There must have been many thousands tons removed from it, as the hill is honeycombed like a rabbit warren. This is no doubt the same great lode which traverses Sungai Argos. Bukit Malacca, Bukit Jelit Besar, and also goes right through this hill and is a continuation of the same lode. The prospecting on this hill has been confined to putting down a few small holes, and trying the numerous outcrops of quartz showing all over the hill. Prospects by mortar crushing can be got in most of these from 5 dwts. upwards. There are thousands of tons of surface stone here that will pay to put through the Battery, and in doing so I have no doubt rich deposits will be found.

Coming still further south about 400 yards another hill is met with. (This hill has not yet received a name) and is separated from Bukit Jelit Kecil by a swamp 200 yards wide. The lode runs along the West face of this hill and is easily traced by the extensive old Malay workings. These workings must be of very ancient date as large trees are now growing in many of them. A tunnel is being put from the foot of this hill to the east, and is now driven 90 feet; at 75 feet in, it broke through into old workings about 10 feet wide and about 40 feet from the surface, how much deeper these workings go I cannot say, but I think they go down until stopped by water.

All the old debris from these workings will pay to put through the Battery, as a little flint gold can be got in all of it by pan washing and all the quartz found amongst it prospects well in the mortar.

The face is now in hard solid quartz in which a few colours of gold can be got by mortar crushing, but is not payable. I intend to continue this tunnel for some distance further, as I think other lodes may be got further East. This tunnel is being done by contract at \$3.50 per foot.

From this hill to the Raub workings is a distance of about one and half miles principally through low swampy country. About half a mile south from Hill in which tunnel is being put is a slope, said by Raja Impey to contain rich gold bearing leaders. I have had no opportunity of testing this place yet. It is a hole situated in a swamp and is about 40 feet square and said to be 35 feet deep.

Continuing on from slope to Raub in a southern direction, we come to the workings at Raub, in about half a mile from our south boundary, where the Malay P. & Coy are engaged

mining with very fair prospects, within a few feet of our south east boundary on what is known as the eastern belt of auriferous formation. At present I am fixing one of the small boilers and pumps, to test some extensive old Malay workings in this line of country half way between the Raub Hole and boundary. The pump was started to work on the 20th inst. and I hope in a short time to know what the prospects of this place are.

From the foregoing account of what has been done you will see that only about four miles of the great auriferous belt, traversing the whole of the concession, has yet been tested, and that in a very superficial manner. Beyond Sungai Argos no prospecting has yet been done but the line of old workings continues right to our North corner p.p. 24 miles further and I see no reason why the remainder of these 24 miles should not prove to be as good as the rest. There is every evidence from the extensive old workings of its being equally rich.

**Future Workings.**—It is quite evident that no one person is capable of managing so extensive a mining property as that contained within the limits of the syndicate's concession. I therefore advise that it be cut up into a series of blocks, of say, half a mile square along the lode—and each of these placed under a mining manager with separate accounts to be kept in each mine. The whole to be under the supervision of a general superintendent who shall advise and consult with the different managers as to be class of machinery and system to be adopted in developing the different mines.

A start could be made by selecting two or three of the most promising places, and making them profitable going concerns before fresh mines are started.

By adopting this system a great saving can be effected in the cost of management at the mines, as one central workshop store and office with one set of engineers, clerks, and storekeepers could attend to the whole of the mines. I do not advise selling any part of the concession at the present time, as I do not think anything like a fair value could be got for it in the present depressed state of mining. The companies in Pahang who have sold part of their concessions, are reamalgamating them to save expense of separate management. Should you at any time wish to sell any part of the concession, by adopting the foregoing plan, you will have some data to go on to assess its value.

**Battery.**—Started crushing on the 9th March, and finished the first clean up for this half year on the 8th of June. The quantity of ore crushed I estimate at 1,350 tons for a yield of 915 oz. 4 dwts of smelted gold. About 1 (one fourth) of the stuff crushed came from the Raub Hole, the remainder from the Western lode. The Battery was then stopped to put in the new 20 H.P. boiler, and Frue Vanners, this work was completed on the 13th instant, and crushing was started next day. I hope to be able to keep the Battery working continuously for the rest of the year.

**Machinery.**—The following is a list of the machinery Raub—1 ten Head Battery of revolving stamps, Frue Vanners, 2 Jordan Pans. One 12 H.P. Horizontal engine for driving the Battery; one 20 H.P. boiler for Battery, one 14 H.P. boiler for large pump Raub Hole; two 6 H.P. boilers and two 4" steam pumps available for prospecting. All the boilers are of locomotive type.

There are also two complete winding plants ordered, but as yet they have not arrived.

**Buildings.**—The following new buildings have been erected. New Bungalow for men employed at Battery, new quarters for book keeper, and new bungalow for manager.

**Roads.**—Three miles of the Cart Road from Raub to Sungai Argos have been completed. There has been a great deal of sickness amongst the coolies employed on this work; they have all left for the present but have promised to return, so soon as they are better.

**New Machinery.**—I should advise that an additional Ten Head be added to the Battery at Raub. This can be done at a very moderate cost, as no extra engine or boiler power will be required. There is also plenty of space in the present building for them.

I also advise that a 20 Head Battery of stamps should be erected at Bukit Jelit Besar, as I think the prospects fully warrant doing so. I should not advise that any steps be taken, to carry out these recommendations for additional machinery until you receive full particulars in reference to them from me, as they will require to be specially made for transport here.

**Future motive power.**—In view of the great power that will be required to develop the Raub Mine, I strongly advise that the two Rivers Blunt and Sempan be utilized for that purpose. They are both about an equal distance (4 miles) from the workings at the mine. On the former river (Blunt), for a moderate expenditure on the necessary trackways, and cutting a race about two miles, I estimate that a fall of 150 feet can be got. This with the minimum flow of water in this river would give about 700 to 800 H.P.

On the latter or Sempan River a very much greater power can be obtained, as the fall and flow of water is greater. I should say at a moderately reasonable expenditure, atleast from 1,000 to 2,000 H.P. can be got.

The system I propose for generating the power is the Electric one. The "Dynamo" for creating the electric energy to be driven by Pelton water wheels at the site of the waterfall. The power to be transmitted to the mines by cables and there distributed for power and lighting purposes as may be required.

I do not think the first cost of the Electric Installation would be as great as that of steam. Taking power for power into consideration, there can be no question about the cost of working the two systems. The cost of electricity being almost nominal while that of steam would form a very important item in the mine expenditure.

In America, and other countries, where water power is abundant, electricity is being almost the universal power employed.

There is no more favorable situated country in the world, than the Malay Peninsula for this purpose. A start could be made on a moderate scale to begin with.

The reason for bringing this matter before you now that if you intend to adopt the electric system, the sooner it is gone about the better so as to prevent the accumulation of a lot of useless machinery.

Should you decide on adopting the electric system, I will get the necessary surveys and data, to put the work in hand as soon as possible.

**Plan of Workings.**—With report, I herewith forward plans of the workings of the Raub Hole and West Lode, made up to date. I have no doubt it will be of some assistance in understanding the various works referred to in my report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
WM. BERRY,  
Mining Manager.

#### A DAY'S WORK.

WHAT IT CONSISTS OF IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

A Turkish working-day lasts from sunrise to sunset, with certain intervals for refreshment and repose. In Montenegro the day-laborer begins work between five and six in the morning, knocks off at eight for half an hour, works on till noon, rests until sunset. This is in summer. In winter

he commences work at half-seven or eight, rests from twelve to one, and works uninterruptedly from that time to sunset. The rules respecting skilled labor are theoretically the same, but considerable laxity prevails in practice. In Serbia the principle is individual convenience in every case. In Portugal from sunrise to sunset is the usual length of the working day. With field laborers and workmen in the building trades the summer working-day begins at half past four or five in the morning and ends at seven in the evening, two or three hours' rest being taken in the middle of the day. In the winter the hours are from half past seven to five with a shorter interval of repose. In manufacturing the rule is twelve hours in summer and ten in winter, with an hour and a half allowed for meals. Eleven hours is the average day's work in Belgium, but the brewer's men work from ten to seventeen hours; brickmakers sixteen; the cabinet-makers of Brussels and Ghent are often at work seventeen hours a day; tramway drivers are on duty from fifteen to seventeen hours, with an hour and a half at noon; railway guards sometimes know what it is to work nineteen and a half hours at a stretch, and in the mining districts women are often kept at truck-loading or similar heavy labor for thirteen or fifteen hours. The normal working day throughout Saxony is thirteen hours, with two hours' allowance for meal taking. In Baden the maximum duration of labor is from ten to twelve hours, but in some cases it far exceeds this, often rising to fifteen hours in stone-works and china works and cotton mills, in saw-mills to seventeen hours; while the workers in the sugar refineries, where the shift system is in vogue, work twenty-four hours free; and in too many of the Baden factories Sunday work is the rule. In Russian industrial establishments the difference in the working hours is something extraordinary, varying from six to twenty. It is remarkable that these great divergences occur in the same branches of industry within the same Inspector's district and among establishments whose products realize the same market price.

E. B.

#### AMERICAN FABLES.

FOR LOCAL APPLICATION.

WARRANTED STRICTLY TRUE AND FAST COLORS.

(TOM. MASSON.)

THE RAT, THE MOUSE AND THE TRAP.

One Day a Well-fed and Sagacious Rat came across an object made of Stout Wires, and its Sole Occupation Seemed to be to take Care of a Liberal Piece of Cheese. Having had several years' Experience with Men and their Machinations, the Rat looked the Ground over with Great Care, and he was still engaged in the occupation when a mouse appeared and wanted to know what was up.

"Why, the fact is," replied the Rat, "I have more Cheese here than I can possibly Eat at one meal, and as Cheese spoils quickly in this Climate, I was waiting for some one to come along and Accept of a Portion."

"You are very, very Generous," said the Mouse.

"Don't Mention It. Just Step Inside and pass the Cheese out, will you?"

The Mouse had no sooner nibbled at the Bait than there was a Crash and he found himself Trapped.

"Ah! that's the Way it Works, is it?" queried the Rat. "I couldn't just make it out! Um! I see Spring! here somewhere. Very good idea!"

"But I'm caught!" exclaimed the Mouse in great agitation.

"So I observe."

"And what's to be done?"

"Well, I leave that to you to Decide. I let you in on the ground floor, and my Responsibility ceased there. Fine day to-day! Hope we shall have an early Spring."

MORAL: Experience acquired at the expense of Others is Soothing as well as Valuable.

THE ROBBER, THE TRAVELER AND THE MANDARIN.

One time as a Peasant was Travelling along the Highway, he Encountered a Robber who had been lying in Ambush. When a Demand was made for his money he Wept and lamented and Brought the Robber to at least spare him half.

"Come down with Every Silver or off comes the top of your Head!" shouted the Robber; and he left the Peasant not one Copper Coin.

An hour later, as the Robber was taking things Easy along the Road, he was met by a Mandarin and Escort, and the big man ordered that he be Seized and Searched. When his cash was brought to light the Mandarin exclaimed,

"Ah! he has too much money for an honest man! Take it away from him and give him sixty strokes of the Bamboo!"

Next day the sore and limping Robber again encountered the Peasant, and he at once fell upon him in Anger crying out:

"Ah! if you had not yielded up your cash to me I should not have been Bamboozled!"

"And if I had not yielded you would have cut my Throat!" replied the Peasant.

MORAL: Some men are bound to be in the soup, anyhow.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting, Diseases of Children, Chronic Cough, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in the fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falcous & Co's Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—5 A.M. 30.00 5 P.M. 29.90  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00  
Thermometer—5 A.M. 78.00 5 P.M. 82.00

#### Intimations.

NOVELTIES BY:  
EVERY MAIL.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.  
LADIES' OUTFITTERS.  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

#### W. BREWER

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD PRACTICAL BOOKS.

MACMILLAN'S Electro Metallurgy.  
Dale's Metalliferous Mining.  
Traill's Boilers, Marine and Land.  
Hutton's Practical Engineers Handbook.  
Santon's Physics.  
Ganot's Physics.  
Practical Hints on Shooting by 12 Bore.  
Urquhart Dynamo Construction.  
Electric Light Fittings.  
Modern Explosives.  
The Telephone by Preece.

Kimball's Physical Properties of Gases.  
Kirkaldy's System of Testing.  
Electricity in Service of Man.  
Daily Life.  
Jones Asbestos and its properties.  
House Painting Graining and Marking.  
Collar's Manual of Oil Painting.  
Grace.  
Spon's Cyclopaedia of Industrial Arts, 4 vols.  
Mechanic's Own Book.  
Gold-Badminton Library.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.  
1890

Hongkong, 20th August, 1891.  
THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891. [1130]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN"

R. Nelson, Commanding, will be despatched above on SATURDAY, the 5th September. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1891. [1120]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1101]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "YORKSHIRE,"

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-MORROW.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1119]

TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.



## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, new issue  
 -201 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance Co.—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$107 per share, sellers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$11 per share, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$37 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$99 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$135 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship Co.—\$60 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$101.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$40 per share, sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$180 per share, sellers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$71 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 per share, ex div., buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$113 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.  
 Fungion and Sungle Doo Samanant Mining Co.—\$31 per share, buyers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.  
 Imuria Mining Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—\$410 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$47 per share, sellers.  
 Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$78 ex. per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$45 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$27 per share, buyers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Labak Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Jelen Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, sales and sellers.  
 The Shumee Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$161 per share, buyers.  
 The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$745 per share, sales and buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$17 sales.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—70 per cent. div., sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$170 per share, sellers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 ON LONDON—Bank T. T. 3/7 1/2  
 Bank bills, on demand 3/7 1/2  
 Bank bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/7 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7 1/2  
 ON PARIS—Bank T. T. 4.05  
 Credits at 4 months' sight 4.12  
 On India, T. T. 22 1/2  
 On Demand 22 1/2  
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank T. T. 72  
 Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

**EXPORT CARO.**  
 Per *Empress of Japan*, str., for Vancouver B.C.—4 chests Opium, 820 bags Rice, 96 packages Coffee, and 433 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—50 chests Opium, 89 boxes Tea, 70 bags Beans, 700 bags Rice, 1,000 bags Sugar, 15 cases Oil, and 650 packages Merchandise. For Portland—157 bales Cotton, 1,775 bags Rice, 20 cases Oil, 37 boxes Tea, and 665 packages Merchandise. For Port Townsend—240 bags Rice, 10 boxes Tea, and 205 packages Merchandise. For Nanaimo—360 bags Rice, and 134 packages Merchandise. For New Westminster—6 chests Opium, and 41 packages Merchandise. For Chicago—62 packages Merchandise. For Boston—259 packages Merchandise. For New York—681 packages Merchandise.

**MAILS EXPECTED.**  
**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney*, with the French mail, left the 20th ultimo, left Singapore on the 20th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 26th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, left from San Francisco on the 18th ult., left Yokohama on the 18th instant at daylight, and may be expected here on the 25th.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The steamer *Yapoo*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th instant and may be expected here on the 25th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingpo* from London and Liverpool left Singapore on the 17th instant and is due here on the 23rd.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venice*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th instant and may be expected here on the 24th.  
 The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Myosna*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 7th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on the 25th.  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo and is due here on the 22nd instant.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Antwerp for this port on the 18th instant.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

TITAN, British steamer, 1,525, R. J. Brown, 19th August, Liverpool 10th July, and Singapore 14th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 GUY MANNERING, British steamer, 1,829, D. Ford, 20th August, Ottawa 10th August, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 DORIS, German steamer, 771, T. Raben, 20th August, Hong-koh Bay 16th August, S. H. Weller & Co.  
 SOMERSET PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,057, R. Jones, 20th August, Saigon 16th August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,520, L. v. Valle, 20th August, Amoy 19th August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 KWEILIN, British steamer, 1,088, Vandin, 20th August, Cardiff 5th July, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbal, 20th August, Halphong 17th August, General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,002, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 20th August, Vancouver 20th July, Yokohama 19th, and Shanghai 17th, General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
 FRELLO, German steamer, for Halphong.  
 AMOY, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
 TITAN, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
 YORVISTRE, British steamer, for Melb.  
 DORIS, German steamer, for Macao.  
 ALLIAT, British steamer, for Tientsin.  
 BANTAM, Dutch steamer, for Halphong & Co.  
 COLLINGHAM, British steamer, for Kutchinotri.  
 HALLAN, British steamer, for Swatow & Co.  
 LEO SEH, British steamer, for Bangkok.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 August 19, *Mathilde*, German str., for Nagasaki.  
 August 20, *Peninsular*, British steamer, for Singapore.  
 August 20, *Hallan*, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
 August 20, *Pambrookshire*, British steamer, for Kobe &c.  
 August 20, *Slam*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.  
 August 20, *Ardaya*, British str., for Swatow, &c.  
 August 20, *Canary*, British ship, for New York.  
 August 20, *Riversdale*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
 August 20, *Amoy*, German str., for Shanghai.

**PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.**  
 Per *Delta*, str., from Halphong.—Mr. Renault.  
 Per *Titan*, str., from Singapore, &c.—86 Chinese.  
 Per *Bantam*, str., from Amoy.—18 Chinese.  
 Per *Doris*, str., from Hong-koh Bay.—3 Chinese.  
 Per *Somerset Phra Nang*, str., from Saigon.—50 Chinese.  
 Per *Empress of India*, str., from Vancouver, B.C., &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Newton, Messrs. Robinson, R.E. Lloyd, R.E. Young, R.E. A. Cumming, and 121 Chinese.

**REPORTS.**  
 The British steamship *Guy Mannering* reports that she left Otari on the 10th instant. Had fresh south-west winds and head sea.  
 The British steamship *Titan* reports that she left Liverpool on the 10th ultimo, and Singapore on the 14th instant at 3.30 a.m. Had fine weather throughout. On the 19th instant, passed the ship *Isaac Reed*, bound south, in lat. 20.20 north and long. 114.00 east.

## Post Office.

**A MAIL WILL CLOSE.**  
 For Bangkok.—Per *Leo Seh* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
 For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Pandora* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Kuwait* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Portland.—Per *Baltica* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Kutchinotri.—Per *Collingham* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Amoy* to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 5.00 P.M.  
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *China* on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 P.M.  
 For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne* on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 11.00 A.M.  
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Titan* on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c.—Per *Prussia* on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 2.00 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

**STRAMERS.**  
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mullie, 17th August, Yokohama 8th August, Mail, and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 13th August, from Portland and Victoria, B.C., General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.  
 CHRYSDRA, British steamer, 1,574, R. Cade, 18th August, Calcutta 3rd August, and Singapore 13th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHINA, American str., 1,500, W. B. Seabury, 10th August, San Francisco 13th July, and Yokohama 14th August, Mail, and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
 DETROIT, German steamer, 1,197, W. Dine, 18th August, Saigon 14th August, Rixner & Stiemens & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R., Hongkong Government tender.  
 HALDOUN, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 19th August, Tamsui 14th August, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. Laporte & Co.  
 LEO SEH, British steamer, 1,000, A. Benson, 16th August, Kobe 9th August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

## HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

**Continued.**  
 LY-BE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heurmann, 14th August, Canton 14th August, General.—Stiemens & Co.  
 MARIE, German steamer, 1,330, Seligsohn, 10th August, Melb 13th August, Coals.—D. Laporte & Co.  
 MARITZA, German steamer, 1,580, Abrenkial, 18th August, Melb 12th August, Coals.—Weller & Co.  
 MONKUT, British steamer, 859, G. Anderson, 13th August, Yokohama 22nd July, and Kobe 5th August, Lumber and Flour.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,781, G. Mettel, 13th August, Singapore 7th August, General.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
 PERA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 17th August, Saigon 13th August, General.—Wu Koo.  
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 PARROT, German steamer, 655, F. Jessen, 17th August, Halphong, via Holm 14th August, General.—Stiemens & Co.  
 TETAROS, German steamer, 1,179, W. Breitung, 13th August, Samarang (Java), 5th August, Oil and Ground Nuts.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 THIRY, British steamer, 1,665, L. M. Wilmer, 16th August, Singapore 10th August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 TRIMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 16th August, Peking 13th August, and Hoikow 15th, General.—Ed. Schellhaus & Co.  
 YORKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,426, O. J. Arnold, 18th August, Singapore 11th August, General.—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

## SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAR, British bark, 599, T. Munro, 1st August, 22nd July, Camphor and Ballast.—Weller & Co.  
 AMPHITRITE, British ship, 1,685, C. A. Anderson, 31st July, Cardiff 13th April, Coals.—Weller & Co.  
 CARL FRICKERICH, German ship, 2,040, H. Fublich, 5th July, Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.  
 ELST, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pilger, 5th August, Cardiff 9th March, Coal.—Stiemens & Co.  
 ERLENBERG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination, 1st July, Stonecutters Island.—Chinese Customs.  
 ISABEL, Norwegian ship, 1,260, S. Hegge, 18th August, Shanghai 1st August, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.  
 JESSONA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 20th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.  
 KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July, Singapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso.  
 MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Olaseo, 9th July, Manila 18th June, Ballast.—Master.  
 MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June, New York and Feb. Kroenke Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 PORTLAND LLOYDS, American bark, 1,180, A. H. Forbes, 13th July, New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.  
 STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July, Surabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.  
 XENA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

## Entimations.

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.**  
 CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.  
 CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
 NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES, No. 8, Queen's Road, Central, 1864.

**NOTICE.**  
 GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS  
 1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather. CABINETS from \$5 to \$10.  
 CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.  
 LIFE-SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.  
 IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.  
 NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.  
 Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"**  
**CLARK'S**  
**WORLD-FAMED**  
**BLOOD MIXTURE**

**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.**  
 FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.  
 For Scalds, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.  
 It Cures Old Sores.  
 It Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
 It Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.  
 It Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
 It Cures Scabby Sores.  
 It Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
 It Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
 It Cures Glandular Swellings.  
 It Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
 From whatever cause arising.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it restores the *excess* from the blood and bones, and as this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.**  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles as 5d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, for 1s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—A Blood Mixture.

**CAUTION.**  
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "A Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture, blown in the Bottle, without which these are genuine.

## Mails.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.**  
**VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.**

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
*Belgic*.....Thursday 3rd Sept.  
*Oceanic*.....Saturday 26th Sept.  
*Gaelic*.....Tuesday 20th October.

**THE Steamship "BELGIC"**  
 will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c.  
 To Liverpool and London.....\$115.00  
 To Paris and Bremen.....345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg.....335.00  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—  
 4 months.....\$337.50  
 12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.  
 Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until five p.m. the day previous to sailing.  
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.**

**(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)**  
*Empress of China*, Tuesday... 1st Sept.  
*Empress of India*, Tuesday... 1st Sept. 22nd.  
*Empress of Japan*, Tuesday... 1st Oct. 13th.

**THE R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA."**  
 5,100 tons, Captain Alex. Fillett, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept., with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, Inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**  
 (In Mexican Dollars).  
 FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	One Way	Return
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C., Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Banff, Calgary, Alta., Winnipeg, Man., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O., Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que., New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Liverpool and London.	225	338
Paris, via Liverpool and London.	225	338
Havre, via Liverpool and London.	225	338
Bremen.	225	338
Hamburg.	225	338

and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application. The Steamer call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.  
 Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued by Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B.C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.  
 For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to:  
**DODD, CARILL & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 17th August, 1891.

## Mails.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.**  
*China*.....Saturday 22nd Aug.  
*City of Peking*.....Tuesday 15th Sept.  
*City of Rio de Janeiro*.....Thursday 8th Oct.

**THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CHINA"**  
 will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

**RATES OF PASSAGE.**  
 From Hongkong, First-class.  
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., &c.  
 To Liverpool and London.....325.00  
 To Paris and Bremen.....345.00  
 To Havre and Hamburg.....335.00  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—  
 4 months.....\$337.50  
 12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.  
 Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

**J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.**  
 Hongkong, 30th July 1891.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.**

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken in through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

**ON SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1891, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reimke, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 P.M. on the 28th, Cargo will be received on Board until 10 a.m. on the 29th, Specie and Parcels not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.  
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
 For further Particulars, apply to:  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.**

**NOTICE.**  
**HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS**  
 are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

**D. GILLIES**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1891.

**W. S. MARTEN,**  
**ARTISTIC DECORATOR,**  
 2, DUDDELL STREET,  
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

**S. I. E. N. T. I. N. G.,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
 No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET,  
 TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
 Consultation free.  
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1891.

## For Sale.

## INTIMATION.

**Blackhead & Co.**  
**SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and "PROVISION MERCHANTS,"**  
**NAVY CONTRACTORS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,**  
 No. 11, Praya Central,  
 (Opposite Fisher's Wharf).

**SOLE AGENTS FOR**  
**RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION**  
**FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.**  
 HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manufactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS. SPECIALLY SELECTED.  
**EX. PRIME, PORK AND BEEF in Barrels.**

**AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED HAMS AND BACON.**  
**CHR. MOTT & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,**  
 CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hon-moor.

**FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.**  
**EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.**

**REASONABLE PR**



# MAIL SUPPLEMENT!

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2923

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

### The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

#### MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 17th inst. There were present—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. I. Keswick, P. Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, and Ho Kai.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

#### CENSUS RETURNS.

The Acting Colonial Secretary begged to lay the Census Returns which he had received from the Registrar General.

H. E. the Governor said that the returns showed a remarkable and steady increase in the population of the colony, and he wished to compliment the Registrar General and his Department for the way in which they had carried out their task.

#### ARMS CONSOLIDATION ACT.

The Acting Attorney General moved the 3rd reading of the Arms Consolidation Ordinance, 1891, which was seconded by the Colonial Secretary. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance was read a second time. The Acting Attorney General explained that it was not proposed to go further than the second reading of the Bill to-day, as his Excellency the Governor was desirous of adjourning the Council. Thereupon the Chamber adjourned sine die.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am a missionary and glory in my profession. I am but one of a phalanx of two hundred who have given up home, ambition, preferment, social pleasures, dear associations, Kith and Kin to spread the light in the darkness and to bring salvation to the 4,000,000 Chinese, who unless they are regenerated will be lost to all eternity.

We are opposed to our labors by the active antagonism of the idolaters, and much more by wicked and godless Europeans calling themselves Christians but leading lives which are an endless delight to every child of Hell.

I believe in preserving a dignified silence under all ordinary provocation. But in the past four weeks, a number of newspapers, especially those in the North have been gratifying their love of sin by opening an uncalculated, unjust, mendacious and malicious war as it has ever fallen to the lot of Christian ladies and gentlemen, volunteers in the Lord's army, to be compelled to endure.

At the Telegraph has not joined in the mad attack of blasphemous infidels and moral lepers upon the truest and noblest souls that Christendom has ever despatched into the lands of spiritual darkness. I write these lines hoping that you will give them space, so as to show the public at large that the missionaries are not to be insulted with impunity and that the stretch of the sin of the European colony in China has risen up into the nostrils of every decent, God-fearing man, whose eyes and ears are open to what goes on around him and especially to the flagrant and infamous lives of those who belong to our own race and civilization.

In the first place, these mendacious miscreants accuse us of having a good time in China, of playing tennis, dominoes, chess, backgammon, and other innocent games, of living well, eating, drinking and dressing like themselves, of taking a vacation in the sultry months and of resorting to beautiful mountains and lovely sea-shores, wherein to spend our leisure, thereby deceiving and defrauding our societies at home. We do indulge in the harmless and healthful pleasures named and we have the right to do so. A missionary is a human being with human wants. Good clothes, a fine house, good cooking, pleasant reading and wholesome recreation are as necessary to him as to anyone else. The laborer is worthy of his hire and he to his salary and his concomitants. A man can not work all the time. At the furthest in this hot climate like the 40 hours per day he is doing very well and becomes entitled to the other 4 hours for rest and useful amusement. Now is there fraud or deceit about the matter. Our societies are cognizant of all the facts I have mentioned and sustain us in every regard. We do not come to China as martyrs or the leaders of a fanatical hope, but as workers in the vineyard and to work well and successfully demands all that has been said above.

In the second place, we are not successful as we wish to be and as we would be if we were supported by the people of our own race.

The cause of the foreign missions in China is the foreigner. Of every ten converts we make from idolatry to Protestantism, nine are dragged back to their old pagan wallow or to the deeper depths of atheism, materialism and sensualism. Our hands are tied and our voices stifled by the children of Babel of our own race. Nearly every European here is wicked than a Chinaman, especially as he has the light, while the latter has not. Nearly every single European and American has his concubine, mistress or female slave the same as the bestial mandarin. Nearly every European drinks to excess and fancies the Chinese to be the same vice, a hideous vice I am glad to say that is almost unknown to the poor heathen. Nearly every European is cruel, callous and brutal to his Chinese inferiors and shows more clearly than words can ever do, that his Christianity is a sham and a fraud. Nearly every European is a hypocrite and goes to church hot from the bed of sin and damnation. And worst of all nearly every European sneers at us missionaries and makes us laughing-stocks for their own base minds and for their heathen friends, companions, employees and household servants. I know of so-called gentlemen, who are really basehearted blackguards who habitually refer to their holy calling as "Joss-pigeon" and to the hideous mockery of Buddhism as "Joss-pigeon," as if the two were the same. They take their mistresses to their homes, but never invite us, our wives and our daughters to their palaces nor give us the slightest courtesy. Last week in a

Shanghai paper they capped the climax by insinuating that when our noble inland apostles, male and female when travelling in the North, were compelled to sleep together in wagons or beds, they were doing what they ought not to do. A mind that could frame such a thought is gangrened and rotten to the core. It makes my blood boil to see how we suffer and endure at the hands of our fellow-countrymen. O, that the good people at home could know that the worst heathen, the wickedest idolaters, the nastiest sensualists, the vilest scoundrels and the most selfish wretches in the East were our countrymen. But let us wait till now, and then that restlessness will come in this life and in the next and that for them is the hottest place in hell and a hapless and hopeless old age on earth.

Yours, etc., C. D.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As an indication of the manner in which Chinese signatures are being obtained for the petition that is now in process of preparation against the Sunday Cargoworking Ordinance will you permit me to recount a little episode of which I was a witness yesterday. I was sitting in one of the best known of Chinese houses talking to the proprietor, when rather a richly dressed Celestial marched in and enquired for the manager and being directed to him produced a large roll, which on being opened out proved to be a petition addressed to the Secretary of State against the Sunday Labour Bill. The first two pages were in English representing how hard it would be to thousands of Chinese who would be thrown out of work by the operation of such an iniquitous act as they wished it to appear although those exact words were not used. There was nothing whatever written or printed in Chinese to explain the nature of the petition and without fear of contradiction I can say that not a dozen members of the house in the whole of Hongkong, I write these lines hoping that you will give them space, so as to show the public at large that the missionaries are not to be insulted with impunity and that the stretch of the sin of the European colony in China has risen up into the nostrils of every decent, God-fearing man, whose eyes and ears are open to what goes on around him and especially to the flagrant and infamous lives of those who belong to our own race and civilization.

In the first place, these mendacious miscreants accuse us of having a good time in China, of playing tennis, dominoes, chess, backgammon, and other innocent games, of living well, eating, drinking and dressing like themselves, of taking a vacation in the sultry months and of resorting to beautiful mountains and lovely sea-shores, wherein to spend our leisure, thereby deceiving and defrauding our societies at home. We do indulge in the harmless and healthful pleasures named and we have the right to do so. A missionary is a human being with human wants. Good clothes, a fine house, good cooking, pleasant reading and wholesome recreation are as necessary to him as to anyone else. The laborer is worthy of his hire and he to his salary and his concomitants. A man can not work all the time. At the furthest in this hot climate like the 40 hours per day he is doing very well and becomes entitled to the other 4 hours for rest and useful amusement. Now is there fraud or deceit about the matter. Our societies are cognizant of all the facts I have mentioned and sustain us in every regard. We do not come to China as martyrs or the leaders of a fanatical hope, but as workers in the vineyard and to work well and successfully demands all that has been said above.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am a missionary and glory in my profession. I am but one of a phalanx of two hundred who have given up home, ambition, preferment, social pleasures, dear associations, Kith and Kin to spread the light in the darkness and to bring salvation to the 4,000,000 Chinese, who unless they are regenerated will be lost to all eternity.

We are opposed to our labors by the active antagonism of the idolaters, and much more by wicked and godless Europeans calling themselves Christians but leading lives which are an endless delight to every child of Hell.

I believe in preserving a dignified silence under all ordinary provocation. But in the past four weeks, a number of newspapers, especially those in the North have been gratifying their love of sin by opening an uncalculated, unjust, mendacious and malicious war as it has ever fallen to the lot of Christian ladies and gentlemen, volunteers in the Lord's army, to be compelled to endure.

At the Telegraph has not joined in the mad attack of blasphemous infidels and moral lepers upon the truest and noblest souls that Christendom has ever despatched into the lands of spiritual darkness. I write these lines hoping that you will give them space, so as to show the public at large that the missionaries are not to be insulted with impunity and that the stretch of the sin of the European colony in China has risen up into the nostrils of every decent, God-fearing man, whose eyes and ears are open to what goes on around him and especially to the flagrant and infamous lives of those who belong to our own race and civilization.

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made not the slightest suggestion that the relations between the two races were immoral. The first suggestion to that effect I have seen was in the blatant and brazen letter of Mr. C. D. There are some very good men in the profession, whose lives I respect and admire, but there are an equal number whose words and conduct are almost disgraceful. Among the latter I would include such people as Talmage, C. D., and the he and she divines who go coupled together around the country.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I, in common with many of the thinking members of this community have been much puzzled by that extraordinary letter signed "C. D." which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Telegraph. Who "C. D." is, I neither know nor care, (although in some quarters his identity has been a subject of much speculation) but with his opinions so insolently expressed, I will with your permission, briefly deal. That the writer is one of our hide-bound self-righteous hell-troving visionaries, whose aim and object in this world is to anticipate the mythical damnation of the next, a man who deems a smile a sin and a laugh a lecherous action is clear, and perhaps as a joke is not deserving of serious thought or consideration, but he has formulated a series of such damning charges against Europeans that I feel bound to enter at least one protest—against the circulation of such a lying and venomous screed. In the name of all that is Holy, who are these missionaries that invade these shores and set whole communities by the ears when possible? Are they the Lord's Anointed or are they like the ordinary business man here to make money and that too, as fast as possible? What right have they to roll their eyes and hold their hands aloft in assumed holiness over certain residents of this, or any other place, do not choose to go regularly to Church or to Chapel. Personally I am a regular attendant at Church but I protest against the assertion that I go there straight from "a bed of sin and damnation" as C. D. so elegantly expresses it. This particular institution is a new one to me, but your correspondent would seem to have an extensive knowledge of all the vicious proclivities of the foreigner. He also boldly asserts that "almost every European drinks to excess, is cruel to his servants and that all keep harlots." Now should not the author of so flaming a slander be tarred and feathered and cast out from amongst us? He, a so-called follower of the lowly Nazareth, the meek and lowly Jesus, can the better class of missionaries (and there are many honest, upright and admirable men within their ranks) wonder that their order is held in such contempt by the casual observer when they have as teachers and preachers men of the "C. D." stamp.

It, however, would be but wasting your valuable space to continue the subject further, so with a passing hint to all such clerical calumniators as your correspondent that it would be more becoming their sacred calling and a little more in accordance with the teachings of their divine Master if they would attend strictly to their pastoral duties, avoid lying, and cease to engender strife.

Yours faithfully,

"OLD SALT."

Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

BROTHERS OR NOT BROTHERS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—As the Telegraph is the only paper published in China whose guiding principle is fair play and no favor and also because its columns are ever open to those who have legitimate grievances to redress I, with all confidence, appeal to you to give publicity to the following well based complaint. For many years past one of the greatest of public nuisances in this colony has been that which flourish in the City of Vice. It is a well known fact that many of these establishments are but common brothels and unlicensed drinking dens of the worst description which flourish and are wealthy at the expense of the legitimate and licensed publican who contributes a pretty heavy impost to the general revenue and who is entitled to all the protection that the authorities can extend to him. Hotels, by law, are forced to close their doors at 11 p.m. and should any of them fall in this respect the police would quickly be on their track (at all times, of course, excepting the palatial Hongkong and the popular "Vic.") but these infamous "cabarets" which under the name of "Cafes" and "Cafes de Paris" are allowed to revel in pandemonium like riot, will into the "vice sins" hours of the night, making the neighbourhood hideous with discordant music and rithal song. As all this goes on apparently without let or hindrance, one may be permitted to speculate as to whether these people are under the special protection of police, or not? Again are the latter empowered to interfere with the premises of these houses, they being of a supposed private character. Feeling certain that attention has only to be drawn to this glaring and disgraceful evil I leave the matter entirely in your hands and those more immediately concerned.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

"AN EX-PUBLICAN."

Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

SKY PILOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I read with mingled amusement and disgust the religious Billingsgate, which some missionary wrote in your column yesterday. It serves to prove what I have always said, that the detestation with which missionaries are regarded in the East is due to their ignorance and ill-breeding. The language which he employs is what almost every one of them uses regularly. A few years ago, one of that ilk named Talmage, at either Swatow or Amoy, interrupted his sermon to get some late-comers to the pleasant remark "Here you come from your Chinese harlots to disturb our devotions. Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?" He was estranged ever afterwards by the people of the place.

As for as the charge that the Shanghai papers are making war upon his gang, the fellow is simply crazy. What was done by the News and Mercury will be endorsed by every decent citizen. The missionaries up there for years have had the habit of hunting the Celestial in couples of one male and one female Gospel-seller. They sat together, live and work together for weeks and months. Without being married, they sleep together in the same native-cave, house-boat and frequently in the same bed. Through the practice of these things the Chinese, who are as particular regarding chastity as Europeans and many leading missionaries, are persisted in on the ground of necessity. This year it has occurred again in the North and the newspapers properly and justly censured the parties again. This time the charges were mild and friendly and they

made not the slightest suggestion that the relations between the two races were immoral. The first suggestion to that effect I have seen was in the blatant and brazen letter of Mr. C. D. There are some very good men in the profession, whose lives I respect and admire, but there are an equal number whose words and conduct are almost disgraceful. Among the latter I would include such people as Talmage, C. D., and the he and she divines who go coupled together around the country.

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I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

"AN EX-PUBLICAN."

nest and righteousness of these professional humbugs.

A BRAND FROM THE BURNING.

Hongkong, August 18th, 1891.

THE FOLLOWERS OF OUR LORD IN THE FAR EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I did not at first intend replying to Mr. C. D.'s letter which appeared in Saturday's Telegraph, but after a little thought I came to the conclusion that should I not answer it in some way or other his letter would be taken as a challenge by those who do not know the doings of Missionaries.

Perhaps it is not within the province of a private individual to criticize the doings of the great majority of Missionaries in China, but C. D.'s letter makes the way smooth, as it forces one to answer him.

I shall not be very extensive. I would only remind C. D. and his confederates that our eyes are well opened and there is no need of their coming to press in a subject which we do pretty well know.

It is a common saying among them, which they make their report or, whatever it is, to say so much money was spent in the erection of a chapel, so much for the building of a home for the destitute and that out of the remaining bricks a house is built for them. Now this, as every intelligent reader would quickly surmise, is a gross exaggeration, but the fact remains that the building of houses for the poor is the first and foremost duty of the Missionaries. In Amoy it is useless to state that nearly all the houses belong to these so-called followers of our sweet Jesus.

I refrain from saying anything further on the subject as C. D.'s rubbish which deserved more the waste-paper basket than a place in your valuable column.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

"A LOVER OF PLAIN TRUTH."

Hongkong, August 18th, 1891.

[We granted "C. D." space in our columns on the principle that we never deny anyone the privilege of venting what may be considered legitimate grievances, and as he made his case out from his point of view, he was entitled to a fair hearing, however, that both sides of the question have been written upon those interested may judge for themselves which are in the right and on whose side truth lies.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—"Consistency is a jewel," and "C. D." (Consistency Defied, I suppose is his motto) has evidently the proper orthodox contempt for all jewels not included in the Epithets of the high priests of his faith.

A brief analysis of some of the leading paragraphs of his article, which he has published upon the European Colonists of China in your issue of Saturday last, may be found interesting as illustrating the mental and logical calibre of the average Christian missionary, and in some degree will account for their small success in out-generalling the wily and strictly logical native.

In the first place, "C. D." says "I am but one of a phalanx of two hundred, who have given up home, ambition, preferment, social pleasures, dear associations, Kith and Kin to spread the light in the darkness and to bring salvation to the 4,000,000 Chinese, who unless they are regenerated will be lost to all eternity."

Again "C. D." should remember that mere assertion is not argument, and that when he gives utterance to so novel and startling a proposition as that "a missionary is a human being," he should adduce his authority for the statement.

In the third place, "C. D." should be aware that the Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc argument has been declared a fallacy by every authority upon logic, and should spare us such compelling together of independent propositions as "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and he (the missionary) "is his salary and his concomitant."—The one proposition has nothing to do with the other.

Again "C. D." is of the opinion that at the furthest, in this hot climate, if a man toils four hours per diem he is doing well, and becomes entitled to the other 20 for rest and useful amusement. How would our merchants, or for that matter "C. D." himself like to engage domestic servants on that basis.

Another of "C. D.'s" amusing self contradictions is the double assertion, "We come to China to work well and successfully," and "but states further down," "In the second place we are not successful."

Not the least instructive lesson to be drawn from "C. D.'s" arraignment of the European and American residents is his comparative estimate of the different degrees of sinfulness of their different acts.

After telling us that "nearly every European and American has his concubine etc." "Nearly every European drinks to excess etc." "Nearly every European is cruel callous and brutal to his Chinese inferiors etc." "Nearly every European is a hypocrite and goes to church hot from the bed of sin and damnation etc." he adds "and every European is a hypocrite and goes to church hot from the bed of sin and damnation etc." "Aye, there it is, rub!" (for "C. D.")

Yours truly,

"EUROPEAN."

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The scurrilous thrust of your "Missionary correspondent" "C. D." presents to every impartial and unprejudiced reader, an admirable illustration of the properties of that remarkable aboriginal weapon, which is known as the "Australian boomerang," since his foul-mouthed denunciation of the habits and character of the European residents in China must be certain to recoil upon his own head and that of his fellow-missionaries.

more dignified confessions; and as the outrageous and insulting harangues of the former class, are never rebuked nor contradicted by the latter, the public can hardly be blamed if it assumes that such utterances as those of "C. D." fairly represent the spirit of the entire body of missionaries—since they have, as all events, the sanction of their tacit approval.

Without discussing the many other absurdities of C. D.'s letter, let us confine our attention to his chief grievance, viz.—the "insinuation" that our noble inland apostles, male and female, when travelling in the north, were compelled to sleep together in wagons or in beds, they were doing what they ought not to do. "C. D." says, anon this insinuation, "A mind that could frame such a thought is gangrened and rotten to the core."

But surely "C. D." cannot seriously suppose that the fact of these "Noble Apostles" being engaged in preaching the Gospel, frees them from all obligation to observe the rules of ordinary decency and decorum, and exalts their daily (and nightly) actions above all criticism, such as would be exercised in the case of other travellers.

Would not "C. D." be the first to cry out against a merchant, for instance, who would take his female type-writer or secretary travelling about the country with him, and sharing his bed or wagon at night?

The supposititious merchant and the female companion of his wanderings might be as innocent of all evil as "C. D." asserts the male and female missionaries to have been, yet no one but an idiot could expect that society at large would refrain from commenting, severely, too, upon their conduct.

As to the plea of necessity, Compelling these male and female missionaries to share the same bed, the average layman will, I think, be disposed to ask, and will be justified in asking what possible excuse the male missionary can offer for his conduct, in promising the good name of his "Noble" female companion by sharing her bed instead of following the course which would instinctively suggest itself to the mind of any gentleman, Christian or pagan, travelling with any lady for whose reputation he had the slightest respect, and sacrificing his own comfort for the night when occasion required it, by sleeping on the floor, or out of doors, or by not sleeping at all.

A LAYMAN.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THREE runners attached to the Taoist's vamen in Shekwan died in two days from the effects of a sporadic form of cholera.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Aug. 16th, are:—Europeans 147, Chinese 2,061, total 2,209.

IN THE PHARMACY.

Guggenheim—I want some of dot soap wot makes me smell sweet? D. Spencer—All right. Try our Carbolic!

Low prices at Kelly and Walsh's—Miss Bluespinner—I want "A young Englishman," please. Tell Clerk—Which style please, the 30 cent or the one dollar kind?

THOSE TRANSPARENT GRASS-CLOTHS.

Miss Plumper—How do you like my new dress? Oldboy—Almost as good as a full length mirror!

THE magistrates of Taoyang and Weiching districts have been deprived of their posts on account of their inability to cope with the rioters in the recent rising against missionaries.

THESE are the weeks when love-lorn maids repose their callow cheek upon their young man's shoulder.











steamer carried Mr. King off for a week's visit to Shanghai. Still, neither Mrs. Brown nor Mr. King knew anything about it. And Maggie herself no longer listened with approving silence to Peter Wong's angry speeches about Mr. King's rudeness.

## CHAPTER IV.

If, sir, you do not love me, it is there no one else?

"Mr. King has come back from Shanghai with a bad attack of influenza," said Mr. Brown at dinner.

"Indeed? Then I suppose we shall have him at your birthday party, Lucy," remarked Dr. Mackenzie.

He had suddenly returned from an up-country raid, and was calling vociferously.

"I don't expect he will be able to come," went on Mr. Brown. "Perhaps you had better go over and see him, Mackenzie."

"I have not been sent for yet," returned the doctor slyly. He rose as he spoke, and walked off to his study, as he invariably did when the conversation had taken an unpleasant turn.

And the unlucky Maggie had three of the doctor's books in her room, which she was dying to put back in his study! What if he should miss them, and raise a hue and cry after them? She had better go out, and keep away for the afternoon, till the doctor's reading fit had passed, and her mother was away calling. Then she might slip in and put them back again.

But her little stratagem was all in vain. Peter Wong overtook her before she had got to the ferry, and insisted on taking her for a walk, during which she was treated to the whole of his proposed sermon for next Sunday. And when she came late for tea she found Gregory King sitting in her armchair, drinking tea and chatting with Mrs. Brown.

The two who occupied the armchairs were so engrossed in their own conversation that they took no notice of Peter and Maggie. They were left entirely to their own resources, which, in the case of Peter Wong, were not great. He substituted into an ancient rocking chair, and left Maggie to try to edge her way, if she had the fancy to do so, into the conversation.

But there was no place for her there, and she withdrew, slightly mortified, to the side of Peter Wong.

And now Satan himself entered into her. Not in the orthodox form, as a roaring lion, but as an angel of light. He filled her with shame, to begin with, at her desecration in general, first, in taking Dr. Mackenzie's books, and secondly, in taking Mr. King's picture. Then he prompted her to make speedy restitution, and to ease her conscience. And so, after sitting for a while, apparently listening to the conversation by the fire, interrupted as it occasionally was by fits of sneezing from the influenza-laden Gregory, Maggie walked out of the room, went upstairs, took the three missing books from their hiding place (among her stockings), and thrusting the little picture into her pocket, regardless of crumpling it, went down to Dr. Mackenzie's study.

"Come in!"

The voice sounded irritable. Dr. Mackenzie had waited a good hour over his search.

"Here are your books. I took them to read."

"What made Maggie so bold? Her voice sounded quite strange to her ears, so brave was it. But her hand was shaking as she put down the guilty books on the table close to the doctor.

He turned on her in speechless astonishment, but in astonishment that had not one trace of anger in it.

"Why didn't you tell me you had taken them, my child?"

Just a suspicion of reproach in his tone, not of blame. Maggie's heart softened in a moment, and she felt a great desire to confess everything and to be honest to this man, at least.

"I was afraid. Mother would have been angry."

And now Dr. Mackenzie looked at her hard, almost as though for the first time in her life he had realised she was a separate living, thinking feeling being.

"But why did you take them, Maggie? They are not fit for you to read. You see, he went on, as though she was expecting him to apologise for himself, "a missionary must know everything. But a girl needn't, especially a girl who is soon going to be married."

Here he stopped, and Maggie's eyes were looking at him with such a hurt expression, at least to be fancied, that the tender-hearted doctor realised all of a sudden that he had touched on some tender place.

"What is it, Maggie, dear child? What do you want?"

And he came across the room to where she was standing near the door, put his two thin nervous hands on her shoulders, and looked straight into her face.

Maggie flinched. There are sometimes things in a girl's mind that she is ashamed to put into words, ashamed of even thinking, and which she would have thought it impossible to confess to a man, at least to a man like this.

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heathenism. The convert was ready, willing, glad; but, was it possible? ...

"Ah! which somehow sounded down the room, seemed to entangle itself in a hideous joss in the dusk near the door, and came back uncomfortably to the doctor's ear. He was speaking his strange new fear aloud.

It was uncomfortable work, this thinking. Dr. Mackenzie stood up, and shook off his mood. "It must be ten times!" So he went out, and into the parlour to be free from himself.

There was Gregory King, sitting in his armchair. Mrs. Brown opposite, and Peter Wong standing near the door, like a shy schoolboy, biting his nails furiously. Dr. Mackenzie walked to the fire-end of the room, and asked Mrs. Brown for a cup of tea.

He was not half through it when Maggie's voice sounded close by.

"Here is your picture, Mr. King. I have quite finished with it."

The doctor turned round with a start. Mrs. Brown nearly dropped the teacup. And Peter Wong walked up and looked over Gregory King's shoulder at the mysterious bit of paper.

It was plain every one was confounded. Maggie herself was crimson. Mr. King alone kept his presence of mind.

"A picture, Miss Brown? Let us look at it," quickly smoothing it out, he held it up before Mrs. Brown, with the back carefully turned towards Peter Wong.

"Very like you, Miss Brown!" he continued, as if the likeness had just struck him. "Don't you think so, Dr. Mackenzie?"

Dr. Mackenzie's curiosity had already been aroused. He looked eagerly, though silently, at the picture.

"Where did you get it, Maggie?"

Mrs. Brown's voice was very stern. There was clearly a domestic storm ahead.

"It doesn't matter to me where she got it. Miss Brown has given it to me now—and I mean to keep it."

Gregory accompanied this gallant speech with an approving nod at Maggie, and a smile at Mrs. Brown.

Dr. Mackenzie looked from Maggie to Mr. King, and from Mr. King to Peter Wong, who was frowning furiously, and biting his nails harder than ever.

What on earth was the matter with all of them? Or rather, what kind of girl was Maggie after all?

Only ten minutes ago she had come to him, and confessed to abstracting most improper books, in his opinion, from his library. He had forgiven her that. Now here she was, in the presence of the man she was going to marry, giving what she meant to be a likeness of herself to another man.

Could it be that he was mistaken in her after all? Was she an ordinary, vain, empty-headed woman, with no regard for modesty in her desire for flattery?

Impossible, quite impossible. Dr. Mackenzie had never been mistaken in his estimate of character before. Appearances were undoubtedly against her, but there was an explanation somewhere. He nudged Peter Wong, and whispered to him a word of advice. Not to speak, but to go out of the room. The doctor felt he could defend Maggie, if it were necessary to do so, better in his absence.

But Peter Wong did not, or would not, hear the words. And Gregory King in the meanwhile rolled up the picture, put it in his pocket, and said:

"Well, I must be off. Many thanks again, Miss Brown."

"Good-bye, Mr. King. I hope you won't find it more damaged than it was when you gave it to me."

She ought to have said this, of course. It would have explained everything, and left Dr. Mackenzie's heart lighter, and his brain less puzzled, on his evening walk. But Maggie hadn't said that. In fact, she hadn't said anything to any one; only fled, when she saw Mr. King preparing to take his departure. Fled to her room till supper-time—fled from the wrath to come.—N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

## THE STEAM-LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the fifth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's office, 2, Pedder's Street, on Monday, 31st August, 1891, at 4.30—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Report and Statement of Accounts for the half-year, ending 30th June 1891.

AFTER PAYING ALL RUNNING EXPENSES, SALARIES, REPAIRS AND ALL OTHER CURRENT EXPENDITURES INCLUDING THE SUM OF \$242 of written off for bad and doubtful debts, there remains a balance of \$37,916 at Credit of Profit and Loss Account and it is proposed to deal with this amount as follows—

To write off Extraordinary Expenditure \$ 710.50  
To pay a dividend of 3 per cent. which will absorb..... 1,800.00  
And the balance of \$1,278.66 to be carried to new Account.

The Working Account for the six months, shows a Profit of \$416.50 which is a great improvement on any previous Report.

AUDITORS.  
Messrs. R. Lyall and L. Downes retire and offer themselves for re-election.

J. W. NOBLE,  
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Value of Steam-launches as per last Statement.....\$ 50,305.11  
Extraordinary expenditure..... 710.50  
\$51,015.61

Less amount written off as per last Report..... 1,000.00  
Sundry Debtors..... 8,820.80  
Accounts in the hand of Solicitors..... 900.55  
Hongkong Hotel 6 per cent. Debentures (10)..... 5,000.00  
Preliminary Expenses Account..... 35.00  
Cash on Hand..... 924.40  
Coal on Hand..... 1,048.50  
Stationary on Hand..... 40.00  
Interest and Suspense Account..... 350.00  
\$67,173.70

Liabilities.  
Subscribed Capital—  
2000 Shares at \$50.....100,000  
of which \$30 on each Share has been paid up..... 60,000.00  
Sundry Creditors..... 3,374.54  
Balance of Profit and Loss Account..... 3,799.16  
\$67,173.70

WORKING ACCOUNT, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Dr.  
Profit and Loss Account.....\$ 416.50  
\$ 416.50

Cr.  
Net Earnings of Steam-launches to date.....\$ 4,167.31

\$ 4,167.31

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Dr.  
Amount written off as per last Report.....\$1,000.00  
Bad Debts..... 243.05  
Auditors Fees..... 100.00  
Charges Account..... 313.00  
Interest Account..... 2.40  
Balance forward..... 3,799.16  
\$1,447.61

Cr.  
Balance brought forward from last Account.....\$1,280.80  
Amount brought forward from working account (net earnings)..... 4,167.31  
\$5,447.61

E. & O. E.  
J. V. P. DE JESUS,  
Acting Secretary.

We have compared the above with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and have found the same in accordance.

R. LYALL,  
LACEY DOWNES, } Auditors.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1891.

PUNJOM.

The following report has been forwarded to the directors of the Punjom Mining Company by Mr. J. Orange, who lately visited the Company's properties—

Punjom, July 27th, 1891.  
To the Directors, F. & S. D. S. Mining Company (Limited), Hongkong.

Gentlemen, I think it advisable to address you briefly at the present time rather than to wait my return to Hongkong.

GUSAB.

You first interest will be naturally as to this field, and I must admit that prepared, as I was, by the full details sent by Mr. Hardie and the able reports of Mr. Blaney, I did not realize, till I saw washings, the great richness of portions of the deposit.

The extent at present known is fully 100 feet long by 80 feet broad with an unknown depth. A cutting had been conveniently made to the side of the deposit and the overburden not being excessive (about 15 feet average thickness), and the auriferous ground, especially the known rich pocket, somewhat exposed, I had no hesitation in instructing Mr. Hardie to work the deposit to the level of the cutting. Though this is but a small portion it will probably give 3 months work and will give time to enable me to decide on the future working. Gold washing is to be commenced to-day, and day after to-morrow I will send you a full day's washing myself. It is impossible to say what this working will realize, the value of the ground varies so much, though all is good, some places are extraordinarily rich and in any case, I think the results will be of a satisfactory nature.

It must be clearly borne in mind that the yield of the washing will vary very considerably from time to time according to the richness of the particular portions being worked.

The process of washing by hand will be slow and also must be very carefully watched. I have therefore authorized Mr. Hardie to secure the services of a white mallee to assist Mr. Blaney, who has to keep the other campers working on.

Considering that only 3 months have elapsed from the time of Mr. Blaney's arrival in the country, a very large amount of work has been done, as, besides the large cutting and tunnels and shafts at the site of the auriferous deposit, several drives and cross cuts have been North and South, jungle cleared and roads made besides exploratory work at Glasgow, Prian, Moolumb and Sungle Rusa, and the Company has every reason to congratulate itself in the possession in their service of so experienced and able a man as Mr. Blaney.

The question, will have to be seriously considered of the future working of this field; preliminary prospecting has practically been completed, and if active working is to be done, some amount of machinery will be needed. A small subsidiary company would be perhaps the most advisable manner of carrying on the working of this most promising spot. On this subject I will have to address you further when I return to Hongkong. Other places now being prospected though extremely promising are quite thrown in the shade by Gusab and therefore need not be described now.

JALIS MINE.

I have inspected the workings and have received every attention and information from Mr. Becker who, very kindly, met me at Kwaila Lumpom. The Plans and Reports sent to Hongkong of the operations of the London Company at Jalis will show the large amount of work recently done and of the mass of ore now in sight and ready to be treated, and great credit is due to Mr. Becker, who is devoting a large amount of time and thought to this particular mine. But while the mine is in good order, the milling is extremely unsatisfactory owing to the lack of saving appliances. There are no concentrators nor grinding Pans and assays of recent millings show that more than half of the gold in the stone is left in the tailings.

This state of things should not be allowed to continue. Mr. Becker has written to the London Board asking for at least 1 Frue Vanner and 1 Berdan Pan to prove what can be done with the concentrates, about 6 of each machine would be required for the present. It is also necessary that no more stone should be milled with the present battery beyond the necessary trials for different different portions of the mill with in the mine. Mr. Becker is well aware that the future milling with the present machinery will be wasteful, but he argues that nothing but a regular and steady milling will help the London Board to raise further capital trusting to a series of careful assays to show them the true value of the stone.

I fear that, in regular milling, people may be inclined to ignore assays of tailings and to look to yield of gold only, which will be but small as compared to the real value of the stone, and consequently there will be disappointment. The decision rests with Mr. Becker, and I trust he may meet with success.

The tailings are being saved and will form a valuable asset when they can be treated which can only be done at a much greater expense than simultaneously with crushing.

It is difficult to think that with a known body of ore in sight of so large a quantity as 10,000 tons proved by millings and assays to be about 1 ounce to the ton, that the small amount of capital necessary to complete the mill should not be forthcoming and I think that a strong representation, from our board to London setting this forth clearly might do good. If we had been in a stronger financial position I would unhesitatingly have stopped the crushing of ore in the mill, and would have recommended the furnishing of the Concentrators ourselves on terms to be agreed upon, but though

so deeply interested in the welfare of Jalis, this is beyond our means. The money being sent out from London is doing good work, and 2,400 per month, though but little in so large a mine, will do a great deal of exploratory work. I have strongly recommended Mr. Becker to discontinue driving and to do more sinking on the known deposit or one and I think he will do so.

The mine is in the most favorable condition to justify the expenditure of a small amount of capital which would immediately bring forth good returns, and I only regret that the Parent Company has not the funds to seize the present unsatisfactory working and to resume active operations on a scale now warranted. At no former time of the company's existence have prospects both at Jalis and throughout the concession appeared so promising. The North Boundary of the property of the London Company cuts through the Jalis mine, and the work now being done is actually our ground, this boundary question requiring to be adjusted but I propose to leave discussion on this point till I return, in the meantime allowing Mr. Becker to continue work as at present, it is proving the mine and consequently is of benefit to us.

I will be leaving on the 31st instant and will be due in Singapore the 8th August.

This letter will have greater weight when I mention that the points therein have been fully discussed with Mr. Hardie, the Company's Resident Manager and that he agrees with what is written. And in conclusion I would like to express the highest appreciation of the service continued to be rendered by Mr. Hardie, in whose hands, all the interests of the company, are perfectly secure and well cared for.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) JAMES ORANGE,  
Chairman.

JOURNALISM IN THE FAR EAST.

(Fales-Bedloe in the Philadelphia Times.)

The Mongolian is not so impetuous to European and American ideas as is commonly believed is shown by the comparative success of the newspapers issued in his own home by foreigners and of those of native publication.

There is not a journal of any sort but has a goodly number of Celestials among its readers, subscribers and above all its advertisers. It is no uncommon thing for them to contribute articles, well thought and, if the difficulties of the situation be taken into consideration, very well written.

This is perhaps more true of China than its blood-cousin Siam. Although the latter is far more progressive than the Flowery Empire and like Japan it is endeavoring to reconstruct its civilization upon a European basis, it does not yet afford the same support to the press as does the great kingdom of Confucius.

In Siam, the leading paper is the Bangkok Times. It is a neat newspaper, paper printed chiefly in English. From one to four columns are in Siamese, which possesses a very artistic phonetic alphabet. The paper is well conducted and readable. Its proprietor and editor T. Lloyd Williams takes a merely supervisory interest in the sheet, as he is absent through ill-health. The real man at the helm is Cheney Duncan, a handsome young Englishman, who combines ability, versatility and a keen sense of business. He has been ten years in the Far East and is familiar with its history, politics, industrialism and its leading men of every nationality.

Besides the Times, Bangkok possesses a commercial newspaper in the Siam Mercantile Gazette owned and edited by R. Goette. It is a small sheet and to the American looks like an embryo of the giant Journal of Commerce of New York.

Macao, the last of Portugal's colonies in the Far East is supplied with two weeklies, O Indipendente and O Mercante (The Independent) and "The Macao." They are printed in Portuguese, the official language; have a small circulation and are seldom seen out of their own city. Canton, the largest manufacturing city in the world has no European newspaper, but several in Chinese. The foreign residents get their daily news from Hongkong, to which the city bears the same journalistic relation as Brooklyn does to New York. The leading native journal is the Kwang Poo (or Canton News) before its appearance, there were no newspapers in the real sense of the word. The different Chinese printing offices issued small broad-sheets, these expressed whatever there was any news. These were sold for a fraction of a cent and had a large circulation both in Canton and the suburban cities within a radius of 60 miles. They were delivered by carriers as in Philadelphia.

There is also the official government sheet called the Kingchow, or "Official Reporter." This is not a business paper, the management being governmental and the circulation restricted to government offices and officers, schools, libraries, public institutions, mandarins and scholars. The common people seldom if ever see a copy. It circulates at about 2,500 copies. The great native paper is the Kwang Poo (or Canton News) now 8 years old. It has a daily circulation of 50,000 copies. It is an American paper in style, treatment and make up, in the Chinese language. It is a handsome sheet folded by the press into 8 pages. The arrangement is very methodical. The first page contains only editorials; the second, telegraphic news, Imperial decrees and general and local official reports; the 3rd local Canton news; the 4th, out of town news; the 5th, new literature and the 6th, 7th, and 8th, advertisements. A supplement printed separately and varying from 1 to 6 pages goes with each issue. This is devoted to the market reports of Canton, Hongkong, Macao, Swatow and Amoy, shipping-entrances, clearances and lists, post-office notices, domestic and foreign exchange, bank notices and crop reports. The editor is Mr. Kwong or Kong Kin Chin. He is about forty and was educated in both China and Connecticut. Besides his daily work, he has found time to write and print eleven books in English and Chinese. His printing house is a handsome building near the Victoria palace in Canton. He has an income of over \$30,000 a year from his paper and in the great province of Kwang Tung of which his city is the capital, is the George W. Childs of China.

Hongkong, the Liverpool of the East is splendidly equipped from a newspaperman's standpoint. First and foremost is the Hongkong Telegraph, a brighter and brainer paper than any other published in Asia or Europe and a worthy peer of the great American dailies. It is edited by those of Charles A. Dana.

It is a paper of a paper.

1—Give credit to the paper or writer from whom you borrow.

2—Never publish an advertisement as reading matter.

3—Hit every abuse and official delinquency as hard as you can.

4—Waste no words in description.

5—Get all the news you can.

The editor and proprietor is Robert F. Smith, a first-class journalist. He has been successful in the profession but on account of the stringency of the British law of libel has been fined and imprisoned with great regularity and despatch. His latest incarceration will illustrate the difference between American and English law.

in regard to defamatory articles. He was indicted for publishing a statement which contained a series of accusations against a well-known official. On the trial he proved every allegation but one and on this failed because the chief witness had either vanished or been spirited away. He attempted to prove the last charge by secondary evidence; to obtain a commission; to withdraw a juror and to obtain an adjournment, but each request was denied. Under the judge's ruling, according to English law, he was found guilty upon the whole indictment, and sentenced to jail for six months. The punishment did not break up his paper as his enemies had hoped and predicted, but increased both the subscription and advertising lists. His managing editor, William P. Maclean, is the Col. Cockrell of the East. Capable, cultured and fearless, he can write with equal ease in vitriol or honey dew.

The Hongkong Daily Press is a handsome sheet, well written, printed and edited. It is a decidedly conservative in tone, and represents the old mercantile houses very much as the weekly N. Y. Tribune did the farmers in antebellum days. It follows the English practice and prints long letters, prolix editorials, and literary clippings to the crowding out of news matter. The manager is D. Warren Smith, a good business man and capital publisher. The editor is George C. Cox, an able and well informed writer; the sub-editor J. L. Cox is a good all around reporter.

The China Mail is the third of the Hongkong English dailies and is a well established and managed afternoon sheet. It is not as well printed as it should be, the ink, overlying, underlaying and registering being at times very below par. It classes in style and work with the Daily Press rather than the Telegraph. Its editor George Murray Bain is a well educated English gentleman, and the sub-editor, Wm. Robertson a very competent man. Their work to an American seems lacking in vitality, and what dear dead Doctor Wood called "local color."

Besides these dailies there are the overland China Mail, and the Government Gazette, weekly, the China Overland Trade Report, a fortnightly and the China Review, a bi-monthly.

The Celestials have no less than five daily organs. The oldest and best is the Chung-Ngai-San-Po or International News; the Wah-Tsin-Yat-Po or Chinese Mail; the Tsun-wan-Yat-Po or The Daily Circular; the Yat-Po or Daily News; and the Wah-San-Yat-Po or "The Universal Daily News." All are intelligent and interesting. They contain the news, trade-reports, items of interest (to Chinese) and a few advertisements.

Amoy, though a rich industrious city has no energy except for trade and is at dead intellectually as a mummy. Its leading paper is the Gazette, commonly called the "Amoy Astorian." It receives the subvention from the fact that several times a year it astonishes the community by publishing a paragraph of reading matter. The rest of the twelve months it prints advertisements, customs reports, weather-bureau statistics, steamer-lists and mail announcements. The Times edited by Wm. J. Allan is a bright and readable paper but hovers on the verge of bankruptcy and litigation.

Foochow reads the Daily Echo, a modest and neat little paper edited by D. Rozario. The name is appropriate.

Shanghai, which is the only commercial rival of Hongkong has two excellent dailies. The North China Daily News is a substantial mercantile journal, careful, accurate, and up to date. Its owners, Pickwood & Co. have built up a large subscription and advertising list, and derive a handsome income from their paper. The editor is R. W. Little, an experienced journalist of great general ability. The staff consists of three or four reporters all of whom do creditable work.

The Shanghai Mercury is a capital evening newspaper, run very much on the lines of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. In its palmist days, J. D. Clark, the proprietor is a live man who knows journalism and does his best to make his paper a success. His staff are all capable and educated news-gatherers.

The two dailies issue weekly editions under other names, the News becoming the North China Herald and the Mercury, the Official Empire. Both are well edited and very readable.

There is also a weekly called the Tongkoo Union, which is the organ of the Missionaries and the Prohibitionists. As might be supposed it never contains anything which would bring the blush of modesty to the cheek of shame, and about as often any article above the level of dull mediocrity.

The Mongolians have two dailies, the Shun-pao and the Hu-pao, (both meaning: the Shanghai News). These have an immense circulation and sell for 5 and to cash a piece (a cash being one-tenth of a cent).

The word "Shun" and "Hu" are synonyms of the name of Shanghai—the former perhaps taken from the name of a Prince Chiu Shiu Chin, who ruled that region and was afterwards deified by the people on account of his many benevolent works. The word Shun means also to "report" or to make an official report. When it is coupled with the word "Pao" it expresses the fact of an intentional making a report to his Superiors. Such reports are called "Shun Pao."

The word "Hu" or "Hu-Pao" is properly a classical name of Shanghai and is understood by any Chinese when it is used even without prefix or affix, but the word "Shun" must be coupled with the word "Chiang" or "Kiang." "Chiang" or "Kiang" is "River" so "Shun Chiang" or "Kiang" is also the classical name of Shanghai, and in literature, the "Kiang" is often dropped for the sake of brevity.

The circulation of the Shun Pao varies from 10,000 to 30,000 copies daily. This paper is the greatest organ of